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NUMBER 8

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

CALGARY, ALBERTA
AUGUST, 1959

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FISHIN' HOLE MEMORIES — (See Kerry Wood, Page 16.)

- *Better Assessment of Field Crops*
- *Sitting Bull In The Cyprus Hills*
- *\$75,000,000,000, Question*

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Farm and Ranch Review

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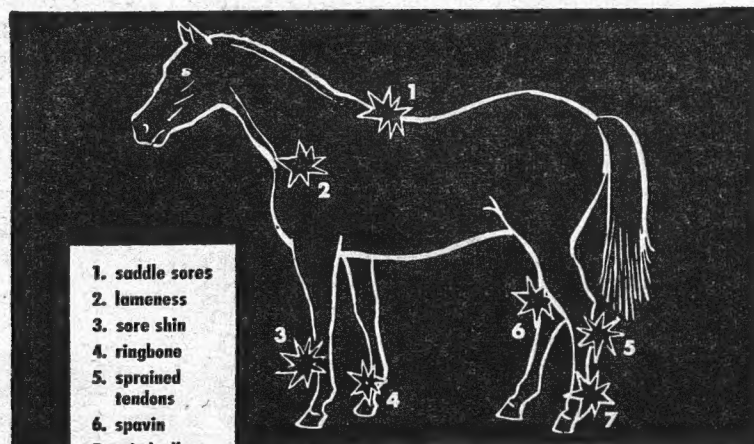
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Contents . . .

Editorials	4 and 5
Wheat and Chaff	7
For Better Assessment of Feed Crops	8
\$75,000,000,000 Question	10
Picked Up in Passing	12
Worms and Pink Ladies	16
The Porcupine has 20,000 Bad Points ..	18
Sitting Bull in the Cyprus Hills	20
Pellets	23
The Lady of the House	24

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Editorials . . .

CFA business is farming, ... not broadcasting

Executives tilting at their own private windmills

EVERY member of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture should take his Ottawa executive to task for blundering into the C.B.C. dispute in the recent committee investigations.

Without waiting for hidden facts to be ferreted out, CFA officials had sided with the sacred CBC cow as though government-created bodies are automatically above reproach and could do no wrong.

While objecting to interference with the CBC by elected representatives, CFA officials did not consider it improper for themselves to try to pressure the CBC Board of Directors and members of Parliament with a special delivery letter and a lengthy memorandum on broadcasting. They said they were speaking for the farmers of Canada. Is that right?

The CFA memorandum deplored that the CBC help recoup its losses by sordid commercialism, and stated emphatically that the CBC was in error not for asking for too much tax money to spend, but for asking for too little. This is a remarkable approach for officials who are supposed to be working in the interests of tax-paying farmers who have tried for so long now to get more of their tax money diverted back to solve their own problems. After all, that was why the money was collected, rather than to support "culture" and fancy salaries for over-paid and over-staffed offices of the CBC.

The CFA officials cite the "incalculable value" of what they call the "world-renowned endeavour known as the National Farm Radio Forum". Certainly the value is incalculable because the CBC does not produce figures showing public support of the pro-

do little to help farmers.

gram. The CBC share of audience in such programs as the Farm Forum is so deplorably bad that it could not stand comparison with private stations and no longer subscribes to the listener survey that guides private stations in serving the mass audience. Meetings are held, forums organized and opinions expressed, but they are largely the product of an organized vocal minority who like to hear their own voices and opinions on the air.

Despite its intellectual possibilities, Farm Forum is an abysmal flop as long as the bulk of farmers turn off their radios when it comes on the air. For the perpetuation of Farm Forum and its "free" air time, the CFA officials are paying an awfully high price in backing the socialist CBC.

With an odd show of tolerance, the CFA memorandum suggests that there is nothing really "improper" about members of parliament having figures on the CBC financial operations. This is very big of the CFA officials. We have always been under the impression that it was improper for elected representatives NOT to investigate the operations wherever tax money is spent. Surely that is what they were elected for.

The memorandum worries that disclosures of CBC deals with advertisers might jeopardize the position of the Corporation in competing for business. They need not worry. How in the world the CBC can be at any disadvantage when it kicks in 30 cents for every dollar that the Corporation spends to produce its so-called sponsored shows, is anybody's guess. If it still can't compete even on that basis then this is

again a reflection on the "incalculable value" of its programs.

The CFA officials say that if the CBC must produce figures on its business deals and financial losses, then private broadcasters should do the same. If not to the CFA officials, it is at least obvious to the most remote tax-paying farmer that the private operator is losing his own money, but the CBC is pouring tax-money down the drain. There is a difference.

It's not easy to see why officials of the CFA and some other farm organizations are trying so desperately to perpetuate the CBC and its dominance and independence, unless simply because it's government-owned. The Canadian Federation reacted immediately to the cancellation of the program "Preview Commentary" and took "a firm stand on behalf of the democratic rights of individuals." This statement was, we assume, in support of the individuals of the over-staffed CBC production department who have been permitted to use the national broadcasting facilities to air their personal views and wage personal wars on public questions. But there were other reasons for cancelling the program, which are not given their fair share of publicity. In Canada's largest single market — Toronto area — barely 4% of the sets in use were being tuned to the program. It was not worth carrying for that reason alone.

The Canadian Confederation of Agriculture often reflects the feelings of Canadian farmers on certain specific agricultural matters, but they do not now, and never have, spoken for the nation's farmers on non-farm matters including broadcasting. On this subject the executive speaks for itself alone and the few outspoken promoters of socialism within their organization.

As we've said before, socialism is not interested in the democratic right of individuals or in doing what the people want. It is interested only in telling the people what to do. Does anyone suspect for a moment that a socialist government in Ottawa would withhold from tampering with our free news and propaganda media. It is just waiting for the chance to clamp a strait-jacket on them.

Nipping the CBC empire in the bud keeps socialism from getting that chance.

WHAT happens when an integrated industry goes sour?

Well, all sorts of things, according to the Farm Journal which recently studied what it calls the "biggest black eye yet to vertical integration."

With the broiler industry so completely integrated across most of the continent and egg production heading the same way, concern is felt that hogs, dairy production and beef will soon be tied with only the very biggest farm businesses and the family farmer will be just out of luck.

But now that the trend is well established and we've had time to watch developments its becoming more obvious that although not all farmers will survive, neither will all integrators. In fact the family farm may survive where the agro-business may fail. There are bound to be some painful readjustments and casualties, but the big integrators, the same as everyone else, are discovering for themselves that you can

Family farms can compete

never get big enough to beat the law of supply and demand.

When we talk about integrators we don't mean the farmer who simply makes a contract to give him a measure of security and tie-in with a firm market, we mean integration where someone besides the growers own the birds and make the decisions.

A marathon broiler bust developed in the southern states when the integrators expanded too fast and glutted the market with too many birds. Prices dropped and integrators waited to see who could hold out the longest. As one feed dealer after another went broke and pulled out, the growers were left with a worthless contract and many switched to eggs. The result was

another glut in the egg market. Meantime everyone blames everyone else.

Two lessons emerge clearly . . . a contract does not always guarantee income or security since the operator may be out of business in a few months. Also, the suggestion that fewer and better managers could watch the market more closely and adjust more readily, just doesn't hold water: these are no guarantees against overproduction.

Contract farming is now spreading and will continue to spread with both support and rejection from individual farmers. But it becomes increasingly obvious that just plain bigness isn't the answer.

The individual farmer may still adjust his operations and compete successfully in the changing society. He may be faced with low prices and the problems of locating a good market, as well as rounding up the capital to run his operation at the optimum size, but he has some decided advantages.

In the words of D. W. Brooks, the head of the big Cotton Producers' Association Co-operative of Atlanta: "The independent farmer can beat the pants off a fellow who hires somebody to do the work for him. His family pitches in and helps him — he's the most efficient and the lowest cost farm producer of them all."

Why can he operate his farm with such flexibility and so successfully? Because it's his!

It's a small world

WORKING on the assumption that you can always learn something from someone else, the more successful farmers of the world are loading the sea and air lanes to travel abroad. A group of U.S. lamb producers have been touring New Zealand to see what they can pick up in the sheep industry. Another trade mission from Australia has been covering the west coast of both Canada and the U.S. and includes besides the farm folk, men in manufacturing, commercial and banking interests. As usual for the past few seasons U.S. farmers are making special farm tours behind the iron curtain, and this year for the first time, Canadian farmers made an all-Canadian farm tour in Russia to see what makes the Russian farmer tick. The world is still shrinking.

Packer's Report

OLDTIMERS will be particularly interested in this year's Annual Report of Canada Packers, which again makes the same strong point it has in the past . . . that the interests of the livestock producer and the packer are not opposed, but parallel. It states that intense competition helps keep down the spread between the prices paid for livestock and the price obtained for meat and meat products. Only in respect to the Packer's profit do the interests of the Producer and Packer appear to conflict. The report says that the average profit of Canada Packers for 32 years on all products derived from livestock has amounted to only about a fifth of a cent per pound . . . a lower profit than any other major industry and one which the producer cannot challenge.

Notes on the margin

ONCE the give-away spiral has been embraced it inevitably invokes the rob-Peter-pay-Paul process. For there is no way for some to gain from government giving except that others suffer from government taking.

Government is society's armed and organized power to defend the nation and to control the behavior of the populace, but it has no power of itself to produce that which it donates to people at home or abroad.

Swords are not plowshares; prisons are not factories; courts are not voluntary competitive markets; expansive bureaucracy is not productive management. Government is necessary, but is nevertheless a burden on, not a net support to, the economy." — Robert C. Tyson, in "The Freeman".

Is the bust in sight?

IT'S tough to buy feeder cattle at all these days, much less buy them right. The optimism of stockmen is, however, tempered by the realization that the boom in the U.S. market — like all good things — must some day end.

The cattle population south of the border had steadily risen from the days of drought to an all-time high of 96.8-million head last January, and the herd build-up continues. The peak may soon be reached and passed and will inevitably affect Canadian cattle prices.

Storm clouds are gathering from another direction in the U.S. market. Surplus poultry is cutting into the beef business, and it's somewhat the same story with pork. This will be further influenced by a bumper corn crop . . . which, of course, will be fed to hogs . . . which, of course, will put even more pork on the market to compete with surplus broilers . . . which, of course, could combine to squeeze out an abundant supply of beef.

Worse than seven year's itch

GETTING rid of government committees or civil servants is often like getting rid of the seven-year itch. It takes a long time. Every day at all levels of government, new departments and committees are formed and the clamor is continuous for ever more. But no one has found an easy way to get rid of them, so they often continue to exist long after they have lived out their usefulness.

A case in point was brought to light in Britain recently when a committee was instituted to inquire into monies that had been subscribed and a fund established some four centuries ago. It disclosed that the fund — still in effect — was for the ransoming of prisoners taken by Turkish pirates!

The only question remaining now is how to get rid of the committee set up to investigate these matters.

A matter of give and take

A CLOSE look at Canada's wage scales shows why farmers can't compete in the labor market.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures for last fall show that hourly wages for mining averaged \$1.96; in manufacturing, \$1.64; and in construction about \$1.80. Meantime, farmers could only afford to pay their workers a low 91 to 95 cents an hour.

Someone is bound to say that the figures don't really compare because of extra compensations to farm workers such as meals and a spot in the bunk house. But this is easily countered with figures showing the percentage wage increases over the whole period 1953 - 58. In that time industrial wages jumped anywhere from 21% to 30%, while wages in agriculture rose only 10% to 21%.

If the farmers aren't receiving their share, they can't pay their share.

People in glass houses shouldn't...

WHOEVER edits the Alberta Wheat Pool Budget must still be feeling a little giddy from the wild swings he aimed in our direction a few weeks back. He's still not sure where he's going.

In front page comments the Budget took the Farm and Ranch Review to task for an editorial entitled "Subsidies Bring Controls" in which it was pointed out that subsidies are invariably linked to controls. It is our contention that subsidies are to help a producer and not to control a surplus. Only cutting back the supply controls a surplus, and as we stated in these pages some measure of production controls will invariably result from subsidies to wheat producers, for the simple reason that any subsidy big enough to help the inefficient farmer is big enough to permit the efficient producer to over produce.

The Budget chose to disregard the main point of the editorial — that controls go with subsidies — and implied that we were suggesting that wheat farmers were already government-subsidized and that this had actually caused the surplus. "This, of course, is completely false" and where anyone could have picked up this silly interpretation is anyone's guess.

However, once having set up this straw man, the Wheat Pool Budget then proceeded to knock it down and the Farm and Ranch Review with it. We know as well as anyone else that Canadian wheat farmers are about the least subsidized in the world and we have repeated to the point of boring that the farmers' real complaint is the inequality of their cash returns when compared with the rest of Canada's thriving industry.

Warming up to its subject the Budget then poured fuel on its own fire by implying that the Farm and Ranch Review didn't know its facts when it stated that "prairie farmers (intended) to increase their wheat seedings by 9% this season." The Budget said that "the wheat surplus is not the main problem of prairie grain producers today" and followed this up with the remarkable statement that "grain producers (have) voluntarily, and without financial inducement, cut their wheat acreage by 25%; Alberta farmers by 40%." The Farm and Ranch Review should know these facts.

Whoever prepared this Budget comment must have changed his ammunition by June 26th because at that time he stated that although the great majority of farmers will be without a surplus, and "though the farmers may have marketed pretty well all available grain by July 31, the surplus wheat problem in Canada still remains."

This was followed up in the July 10th Budget with these rather surprising figures: "The acreage sown to wheat in the prairie provinces this spring showed an increase of 11% over a year ago . . . Alberta is up 10%." Someone is certainly confused.

If the Wheat Pool Budget must point a finger in some direction, let it be elsewhere than at the Farm and Ranch Review. Such contradictory statements are awfully hard to understand, much less answer.



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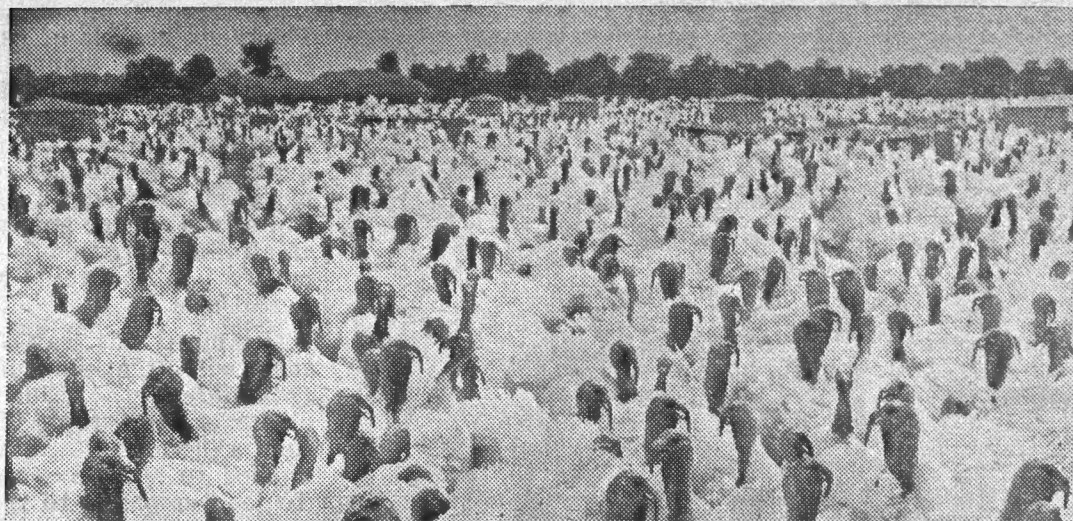
CFRN Your Vacation Station

TURKEYS should be given extra green feed either in the form of alfalfa meal or good quality baled alfalfa during the fall months, advises R. M. Blakely, of the Swift Current, Experimental Farm.

This, he explains, will help make up for a Vitamin "A" deficiency which often causes well-fed flocks to break down with respiratory infections.

Change of Diet

As the birds grow older, they consume more grain and less concentrate. At 24 weeks, market flocks will be consuming about 90 per cent grain and 10 per cent concentrate. This is enough to provide the extra protein and mineral required. But it is not enough to provide all the vitamin requirements



Birds need greens in fall

and, in particular, Vitamin "A". To counteract this lack, Mr. Blakely urges the feeding of ex-

tra green feed.

His advice to poultrymen: "A healthy bird on a well balanced

diet is able to ward off miner infections which would seriously affect undernourished birds."

WILL Rogers once said: "Live so that you wouldn't be ashamed to sell the family parrot to the town gossip."

SOME work can be dry indeed. In Europe a man found himself in court on a drunk and disorderly charge. He explained that he had been employed by a temperance society and had posted so many bill-boards with anti-alcoholic messages that he had suddenly developed a tremendous thirst. No mention is made of whether the judge exercised sympathetic leniency or not.

ONE thing the younger generation is going to miss is the pleasure of martyring themselves to their descendants. What tales of drudgery, hardship, pioneering, self-denial and privation are they going to be able to bore them with?

AN old joke tells us that when a strong-minded woman wants her husband's opinion she'll give it to him.

PARISIAN girls apparently don't like having their gilded wings clipped. In Paris thirty of them were fined \$2.00 each for intimidating, in the public streets, that their charms were available. Immediately on leaving court they organized; and agreed, in revenge, to no longer entertain civil servants of ANY degree.

WALTER Raleigh (not Sir) bored with a garden party, in 1914, was inspired to compose the following poem:

I wish I loved the human race;
I wish I loved its silly face;
I wish I liked the way it walks;
I wish I liked the way it talks;
And when I'm introduced to one
I wish I thought, What Jolly Fun!

A lion in a southern California town seems to have had much the same feeling because on escaping from his carnival cage and finding himself in the middle of pushing, screaming, hysterical people, bent only on self-preservation, he turned tail and beat it back into his cage.

APPARENTLY E. M. Forster, the famous writer, knows something about people as well as ships, for he wrote: "I don't feel the least hostile to young people or bothered about them. I don't understand them, but when I was young, people didn't understand me. It's a perfectly natural process."

A little wheat— —a little chaff

by IVAN HELMER

EVERY married man is king for a day — pay-day.

HERE is a handy tip to anyone who figures to get lost and hungry in the jungle; boil snakes well before eating them. The U.S. jungle survival school says they make satisfying nourishing food, but are apt to be a little tough and chewy. Some meat tenderizer carried with your emergency matches will overcome this somewhat.

ONE of our observers tells us that the slogan printed on a diaper service truck reads: THERE'LL BE SOME CHANGES MADE.

MEDICAL men are coming to the aid of the small boy (and the larger one) lately. One Dr. defends dirty necks and says parents are overly conscious about soap and water; and, listen to this, Mamma: "An important element in skin health is the skin's own protective grease and this should not be disturbed too often. 'How often would you say, Doc—with the change of the season?'"

And another medic told the Canadian Arthritis Society: "It's bad for one to sit up straight or walk erect. Slouch. Lean forward. Curl up. Only dead men sleep with their feet straight ahead. Squat and you won't have a sore back." So there you are kiddies — back to nature and health.

SOME of the alleged facts that show up in a place like this are astonishing. One like the following we file mentally in the Statements We Have No Intention of Trying to Disprove department: "If you began counting in the year One and counted until this very moment (Standard Time) you would not have counted enough atoms to cover a pinhead."

SOME things about Income Tax are just sent to try us — for instance, judges.

LITTLE League umpires retreating in fear of their lives from parents whose kids have "been robbed" might try the dodge employed in the following South American news item: The Brazilian football referee, Carlos Garrincha has bought an old army

tank which he uses for important matches. Whenever spectators are not happy with his decisions, he takes refuge in the tank, which is parked just off the field.

CHEATERS caused Postage-meters.

A BIRMINGHAM, England, carnival operator yearns for the "great unwashed" of yesterday. People now, he says, are just too blamed clean. Sanitation has put him out of business. He can't get stock for his flea circus. Only fleas, he claims, which got their start on humans (is this a compliment?) learn fast and well enough to build a good flea circus.

A DETECTIVE at a meeting in OCONOMOWOC (that's right unless the type-setter was suffering some nervous disorder), Michigan, called to assure the people there that they had competent police protection, so assured them. Then he left the hall to discover that someone had pinched the battery from his police car.

AND guests at an Ontario church supper admiring the fine linen cloth on which the banquet was spread were a little embarrassed to find printed on one end: HOTEL SHORELAND, CHICAGO.

IN Hawaii, flowers are used as symbols, and if you are a girl the way you wear a flower has a special meaning. A flower worn over the left ear means a girl is married or spoken for. Over the right ear means she is available and looking. Worn on top of the head indicates that the babe is spoken for, but still willing to make a better deal. Our information doesn't say so, but we suppose that when a woman has no flowers to wear at all, the honeymoon is over.

THE APOSTROPHE

SOME school principal in Scotland thinks wed save ourselves trouble by scrapping the apostrophe. No doubt hell find a lot of people with enthusiasm for this spelling reform, but well bet the majority will disagree with him when he says it doesn't help with the pronunciation of written words.

And howre we going to write about such things as Trustee Rosss campaign promises if we cant use an apostrophe? Three ss look silly and two ss dont indicate a possessive in this case. Were sure Trustee Rosssd be the first to disagree with her fellow-educator from the Clyde. Admittedly the apostrophe is a nuisance sometimes, for we never know whether to write St. James' church or St. James's church, but itd be more of a nuisance learning to read without it. — Toronto Star.

SOME people have their feet on the ground only because their shoes need half-soleing.

WE must confess to being one of those oddballs who often find British humor funny, but once in a while it is too tricky even for us, as the following example quoted by a South African visitor to England: "I was astonished the other day to see, on the window of one of the small shops as you come out of Brighton station, a bold notice reading: 'LEGS WANTED'. Naturally I drew nearer to find out what they were wanted for. In small letters underneath were the words: 'to fill our trousers'." It would serve the creator of this bit of wit right if a gang of those young prankful noblemen we are always reading about had come along, divested the guy of his britches, adorned one of their members with them, and gone merrily on their way gurgling champagne.

INDISPENSABLE?

Sometime, when you're feeling important

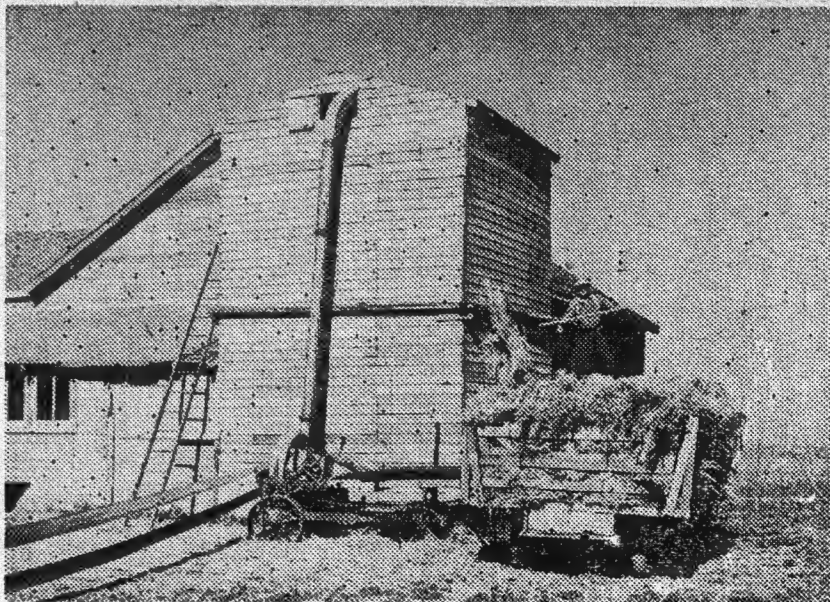
Sometime, when your ego's in bloom.
Sometime, when you take it for granted
You're the best qualified in the room.
Sometime when you feel that your going,

Would leave an un-fillable hole,
Just follow this simple instruction
And see how it humbles your soul.
Take a bucket and fill it with water.
Put your hand in it, up to the wrist;
Pull it out, and the hole that's remain-

ing
Is the measure of how you'll be missed.
You may splash all you please when you enter,

You can stir up the water galore,
But stop, and you'll find in a minute,
That it looks quite the same as before.

The moral in this quaint example,
Is do just the best you can,
Be proud of yourself, but remember,
There's NO indispensable man!!!
—Inland Printer.



Is this farmer storing quality feed or mere quantity? One forkful of roughage may be twice the value of another in supplying livestock with the necessary nutrients for fast gain. You can't fool the cow, so it pays to store only the best.

For better assessment of feed crops

by GRANT MacEWAN

WHICH crop is likely to furnish the biggest and best returns in livestock feed per acre when feeding value as well as weight is considered?

It's easy enough to compare the total yields of wheat, oats, barley, brome hay and alfalfa in pounds or tons per acre but such tells only part of the story in which the stockman has or should have interest. More than bulk or weight is important in feed. The fact is that one forkful of roughage or one ton may be worth fully twice as much as another in meeting animal needs for those nutritional constituents retained for use in the body. There are many reasons for such differences but for this moment, let's consider those differences which are characteristics of the various crop species.

How would acre-yield of those crops just mentioned compare in returns of net energy or Total Digestible Nutrients to the animals consuming them? In other words, how would the feeding value of an average acre-yield of wheat—grain and straw being considered jointly—compare with that of an average amount of hay taken from an acre of alfalfa in a season?

Before answering such questions, it becomes necessary to find an acceptable unit for measuring values, at least one which is better than bushel or pound or ton. At the risk of criticism for being technical, it must be suggested that Total Digestible Nutrients or Feed Units or Therms of Net Energy per hundred pounds of feed would offer a better basis for comparing feeds. How these laboratory-devised units

differ doesn't matter at this point; the essential thing is that each represents an attempt to measure that part of the feed which is available for use in the animal's body after proper accounting for losses due to undigested portions carried away in the manure, and the energy costs in performing the work of digestion.

Technical workers, unfortunately, have failed to agree upon a single and practical "measuring stick" for assessing net values or "real" values in the various feeds. But for the sake of simplicity, we may employ in this study the Canadian Feed Unit System which takes for its Unit the net energy value of one pound of average western milling wheat. With that pound of wheat carrying a Unit value of 1.0, oats would be represented by the figure 0.84, alfalfa hay by 0.52 and wheat straw by 0.2.

Everybody knows that a ton of alfalfa hay is worth much more for feed than a ton of wheat straw. Weight or tonnage alone would be a most unsatisfactory guide in purchasing feeds of such widely different qualities. But when one notes that the ton of alfalfa has the value of 1,040 Canadian Feed Units and a ton of wheat straw, about 400 Feed Units, a basis for establishing trading values is at least suggested. The same basis could be employed in comparing acre returns of feed crops. What would it show?

It would show that a 20-bushel yield of wheat returns in grain alone about 1,200 Feed Units per acre. When the value of a ton of straw from that same acre is added, the total comes to 1,600 Feed Units.

Thirty-six bushels of oat grain from an acre would furnish 1,224 Feed Units and with a ton of straw, the total amounts to 1,704 Feed Units. A ton and a quarter of brome hay could be expected to return 1,400 Feed Units, and, if one got two tons of alfalfa—from one cutting or two—there would be 2,080 Feed Units.

Computed this way, feed returns will often seem sufficiently different to influence the choice of feed crops. The figures will be most striking when applied to specific crop yields. To lend emphasis to the point, the yield data from the Soil Fertility Plots at one of the prairie Universities were taken for consideration. Quite obviously, those plot yields are much higher than provincial averages are likely to be but they serve the purpose of the moment, that of permitting some useful comparisons.

Four different grasses are grown for hay—slender wheat grass, timothy, brome and meadow fescue. The average yield for these was 1.79 tons per acre. The average yield from the wheat plots was 31.9 bushels of grain and 1.5 tons of straw.

For oats the average was 69.6 bushels of grain and average was 1.5 tons of straw, and for barley, 49.7 bushels of grain and 1.2 tons of straw. Alfalfa hay, in two cuttings per season, gave an average yield of 7,540 pounds and the alfalfa-grass mixture which has shown widespread advantages as a feed crop, gave, in two cuttings, 7,740 pounds of hay.

The table which follows shows these crop yields reduced to that "common denominator" described as Feed Unit. Specifi-

cally, it shows the Feed Units per acre instead of just the less meaningful pounds or tons per acre.

What is most significant about these figures? First, it is evident that oats returned more feed per acre than the other cereals and barley was second. Most striking of all, the Feed Unit value of the alfalfa hay was nearly double that of the grass hays, while the alfalfa-grass mixture, which commends most strongly to stockmen everywhere, gave more than double the feeding value per acre when compared with the grasses alone.

A "measuring stick" such as is offered in the Canadian Feed Unit would seem to have a use in feeding practice. Certainly, it would be more expressive than pounds, tons or gallons. Nevertheless, the Feed Unit figures or Total Digestible Nutri-

ents do not tell all either. They are concerned mainly with energy or fuel value and fail to take full and proper recognition of the special importance of the protein content of a feed—and the mineral and vitamin parts. The roughages showing up so well in the above table—alfalfa hay and alfalfa-grass mixture—have the added advantage of being particularly good sources of protein material and being rich in minerals and vitamins. Perhaps the Canadian Feed Unit is not the best or most practical measure for use in discussing feeds. Perhaps a better unit will be offered, but it does seem that Canadian producers of livestock need something of the kind for use as "starch equivalent" is used in the United Kingdom.

Nobody would consider buying or measuring feed by the armful; and assessing it in terms of pounds or tons is only measurably better because of the extremes in composition. Consider the variations in water content alone. A feed like hay may contain 10 per cent of water and 90 per cent of dry matter while some of the roots grown for feed will contain 90 per cent of water and only 10 per cent of dry matter. In one case, a ton of the feed offers 1,800 pounds of dry matter and in the other, only 200 pounds.

	Total Recovery In Pounds Per Acre.	Canadian Feed Units Per Acre.
The grasses for hay	3,580	2,000
Wheat (grain plus straw)	4,914	2,484
Oats (grain plus straw)	5,366	2,857
Barley (grain plus straw)	4,585	3,089
Alfalfa hay (two cuttings)	7,540	3,920
Alfalfa and grass mixture (2 cuttings)	7,740	4,179

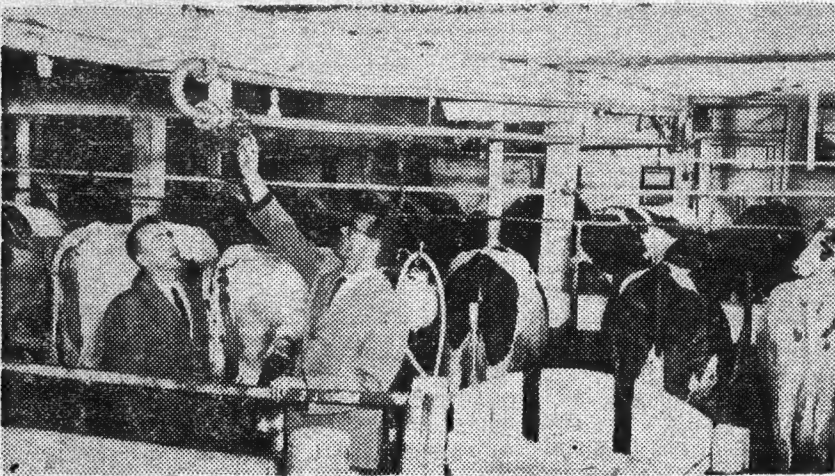
would not have paid \$12 a ton for a quantity of mangels, thus paying six cents a pound for dry matter when he could buy dry matter in barley and other grains for less than two cents a pound. A stockman can pay too much for water, just as he can pay too much for the indigestible fibre present in large amounts in some feeds.

The point which all should recognize is that feeds possess dimensions which are not apparent to the naked eye and cannot be determined by an ordinary weigh scale. Even two samples of hay from the same forage crop seed may differ widely in nutritional worth and hence in value to the stockman. Before me as I write are two bright, green, leafy and sweet samples of brome hay; one is sweet smelling; the other is over-mature, weathered and obviously very high in fibre. One may be judged to have a Feed Unit

value of around 0.6, while the other is probably worth no more than average oat straw at about 0.3.

Nobody fools a cow in the matter of feed quality and the

person who grows or buys feed for that cow would do well to give more thought to the inconspicuous characteristics which mean so much in determining returns of milk and meat.



Plastic pipes for milk lines

A NEW semi-rigid type of plastic piping may be the answer to the dairy farmer's need for an inexpensive, easily-handled line to carry milk from cow to bulk cooler.

A plastic piping has been proved out after a year's test at an experimental farm installation near Guelph, Ontario.

The test was supervised by the Dairy Science Department of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

The installation consisted of a 50-foot overhead line of plastic piping to carry milk from two rows of 28 cows to a bulk

cooler, and a similar length put in as a return line for washing.

Bacteria counts on the plastic-transported milk were described as "exceptionally low" by the O. A. C. researchers. Counts taken throughout the year's period never exceeded 15,000 (maximum allowable in Ontario is 200,000) and averaged from 3,000 to 6,000.

No tainting or flavor was impaired to the milk from the pipe.

The advantages of plastic pipe to the dairy farmer would seem to be: Low Cost; Ease of Installation and Maintenance; Easy Cleaning and Time Saving.

Threat in Russian wheat?

PERIODICALLY the possibility that wheat shipments from Russia or Eastern European countries may again become a factor in world wheat trade, is raised. Only recently there have been two comments in this connection, the one concerning a test shipment of Russian wheat that has been made to Japan and the other a semi-official observation from Australia.

The relatively small shipment of Russian wheat to Japan — some 77,000 bushels — is in itself unimportant but the fact that is the first postwar shipment of Soviet wheat to Japan — a market hitherto largely taken care of by Canada, the U.S.A. and Australia — may be significant. Russian wheat is now regarded by some U.S. observers as a potential threat in many world markets.

From the Australian Wheat Board Gazette comes the comment:

"As always the potential influence of the U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European exports, on the 1958-59 world wheat trade, is uncertain. Last season, the combined total was little, if any, more than about 1% of the world total. The

principal buyers in order of importance were: Egypt, Yugoslavia, Albania, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In 1956-57, however, Communist exports were as high as 13 million bushels, and some observers feel that they may be more prominent in the current season following the particularly good Russian harvest."

It will be recalled that in the five years immediately preceding World War I, Russia's wheat exports averaged 165 million bushels a year and constituted nearly one-quarter of the world's wheat export movement. During this same period, Russia furnished nearly three-quarters of the barley, over one-third of the rye, nearly half of the oats and over one-tenth of the corn that found its way into world trade. Since World War I, Russia has been out of the picture as an exporter of wheat for a brief period during the early thirties when, because of an unusually large crop harvested on an increased wheat acreage, she exported 112 million and 63 million bushels respectively in two successive years. Whether she will again be a factor in world wheat trade remains to be seen.

—Searle Grain Company, Limited.



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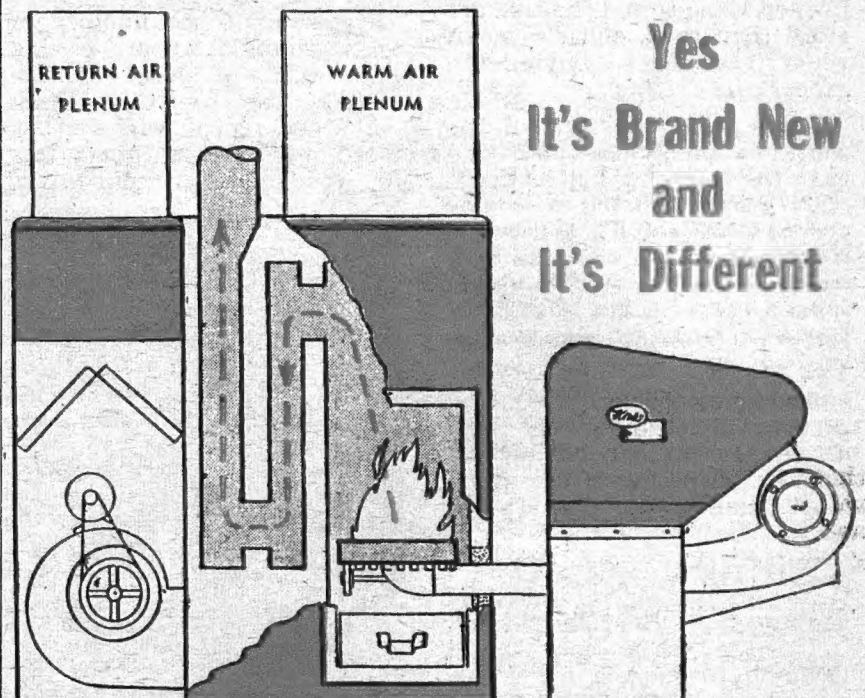
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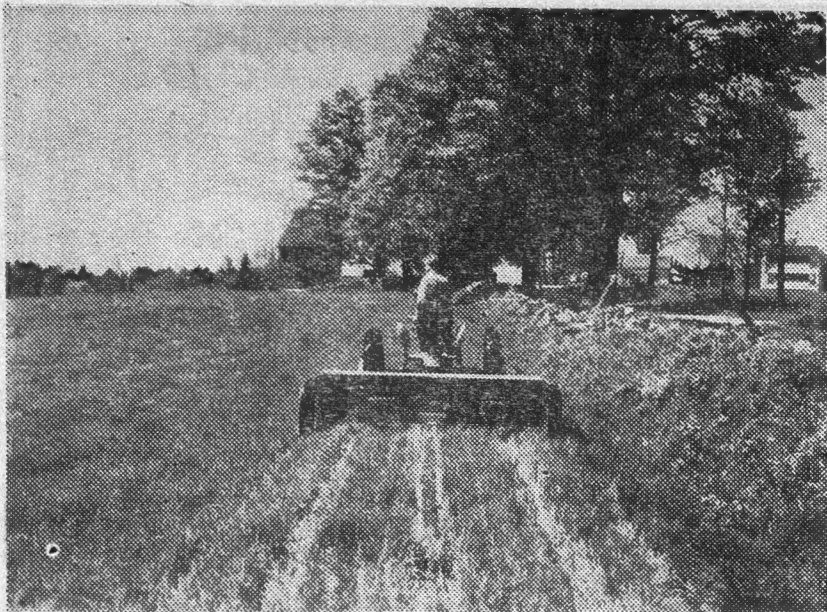
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\$75,000,000,000 question

Our Continental Food Bill is an Annual 75-billion Dollars . . . a Quarter of Our Disposable Income.

The Question: Are Food Prices High?

FOOD has seldom been cheaper, at least from the farmers' point of view based on his return for the food he produces.

Yet the processors and distributors make their point too, that despite the price tag on the goods in the supermarket and the corner grocery, and even acknowledging the comparatively low income of the farmer, Canada and the U.S. get more than their dollar's worth when it comes to buying the groceries.

Back about the turn of the century a widely used cookbook gave the following instructions:

"To clean a fish: This is done by drawing a knife over fish, beginning at the tail and working toward the head, occasionally wiping the knife and scales from fish. Incline knife slightly toward you to prevent scales from flying . . . etc.

And so on through the messy process of cleaning one fish after another, then boning and filleting, disposing of the waste and cleaning up the kitchen sink.

What about today? Directions on packaged fishsticks simply say: "Heat and Serve."

This is what convenience means to the modern food shopper who is willing to pay that extra service charge. Other examples: Soluble coffee, packaged bread (sliced if you like), eviscerated poultry, cake mixes, canned vegetables, "one-minute" deserts like chocolate puddings or fruit gelatins . . . just to name a few.

The variety, the convenience, the accessibility and uniformity of food—which means so much

to the housewife — must be considered in comparing the foods of today with those of Grandmother's time.

North America, with its stepped-up production, specialized distribution and convenient merchandizing makes it possible for the housewife to spend a smaller percentage of the family income on food and yet live better than her counterpart around the world. In the British Isles, groceries absorb nearly half the family income, but on this continent they take only about a quarter of the income.

In terms of the number of working hours, we are paying about half of what British families pay for their food. That's one reason why we can afford many other things too. No wonder some housewives

can buy their fancy deep-freeze and no wonder they are quite willing to pay for the added services and convenience that is contributing to the "spread" in food costs.

How times have changed! Some merchandising and distributing has always been necessary; without it the farmer's wheat would lie un-milled in the field, the fruit would rot on the trees and the livestock would grow old in the pasture. But with it — combined with greatly-improved production methods — today's consumer can buy nearly three times as much food for an hour's work as his father or grandfather did prior to World War One. This does not include the increased selection and better quality of the food one

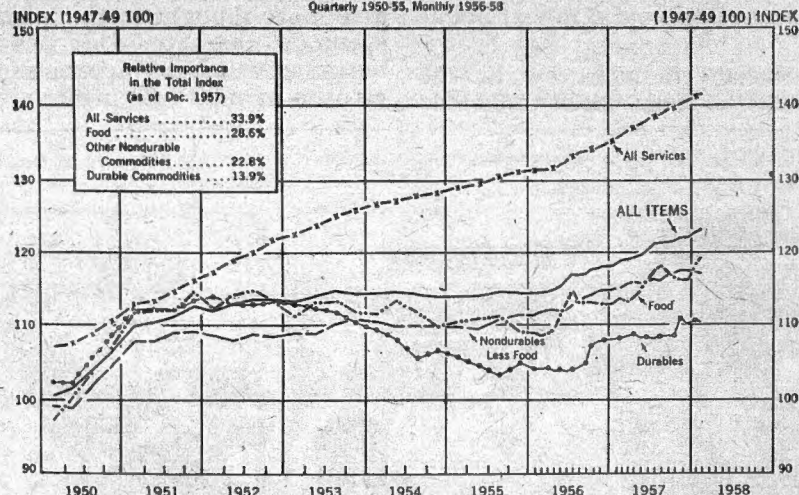


Cheap food provided by farmers is processed and distributed in North America as nowhere else in the world. Tiny profits but volume merchandising gives more selection, greater quantity and finer service for the consumer's dollar. It takes far less of the Canadian and U.S. wage-earner's pay to eat well than the wage earner in any other area on the globe.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Commodities and Services

Quarterly 1950-55, Monthly 1956-58



If you have a mind for figures, a little close study of this graph will show that food prices have not gone up as fast as the cost of "all services" and "all items". The same figures apply roughly for Canada as well as the U.S. . . . Reflecting the relationship of costs alone, this graph makes no attempt to measure the added convenience and availability of foodstuffs that have evolved in the past decade.

buys today. Nor the fact that we eat more fresh fruit and vegetables, more meat, food specialties and processed "convenience" foods.

In fact, the statisticians have come up with the figure that consumers could duplicate their 1935-39 market baskets today for one-sixth their income . . . if they were satisfied with the same foods they were buying then. But that's the point.

The prices have grown in proportion to the service, but processors and distributors claim that the rise in food prices has not equalled the price inflation in other items. (Any farmer can verify this, at least as far as his contribution is concerned).

Farmers across the continent have done more than their share in cutting the cost of production. During the past 30 years, milk per cow has increased 37%; egg production per hen has doubled; the cost of feed per dozen eggs has dropped from about 9 to 6%; bushels of corn per acre have increased, potato production per acre has jumped 156%, or more than 2½ times over the period 1926 to 1956. There are other examples. Trucks, tractors and electric motors have turned upside-down all ancient ideas about farming, and multiplied production far beyond the wildest dreams of thirty years ago.

The other major elements in the cost of food are processing and distribution, the latter being the most prominent in contributing to the "spread" between the farmer and consumer.

Yet it is in the distribution of food that some of the most obvious economies have been made in recent years . . . essentially due to the vast growth of self-service food sales. Food distribution has become the continent's biggest individual business. The big food chains accounted for over 40% of the 50-billion dollars in sales in 1957. Bulk handling and selling boosted sales and helped

permit reductions in profits. Food chain average sales per store in the United States jumped from a mere \$42,000 in 1933 to \$1,000,000 in 1957. And the trend is spreading here in Canada.

Warehouse storage organization and new equipment used to move mountains of food have increased efficiency 76%, and cut costs of store receiving and operation by up to 50%. In spite of spiraling wages and reduced working hours, food chains have reduced the percentage of the sales dollar going to salaries by 2%.

Yes, food is a bargain — no matter how you look at it. The great majority of people around the world spend a higher percentage of their disposable income on food than do residents of North America. Yet they have neither the variety, the convenience, nor many other features enjoyed by the housewife of Canada or the U.S.

All that remains is to work out some way to give the farmer a larger share of the dollars that are used to fill the grocery baskets of the continent.

Holstein blood for Sweden

THREE blue blood Holstein sires from Canada have been chosen to be mated to a select group of Swedish black-and-white cows. Frozen semen from the sires will be sent to Sweden by air express, putting the fathers only 14 hours away from their mates in Sweden.

Fewer horned cattle

THE number of horned cattle being marketed in Saskatchewan is gradually decreasing, figures released indicate.

In 1958, 12.9 per cent of cattle marketed in Saskatchewan, not including calves, had horns; in 1948, 19.0 per cent of cattle marketed had horns.

"Cattle marketed from farm areas show a higher per cent with horns than those marketed from the ranch areas," said Mr. Beveridge. "This would indicate that the larger operators are finding that it pays to dehorn their cattle."

Another serious hay shortage in Saskatchewan

SASKATCHEWAN farmers are again facing a serious and widespread shortage of hay due to continued drought in that province. It is now apparent that large quantities of hay will have to be moved into the province to meet livestock requirements for winter feeding. The S.D.A. has appealed for the assistance of Manitoba farmers in locating hay supplies.

Both seeded and native hay crops are a total failure over about two-thirds of Saskatchewan. Grain crops cut for hay can be counted on to provide only part of the winter supplies. Many livestock farmers have moved in to Manitoba to put up

standing hay crops. In some cases with their own machinery, in others providing labor and work on a share basis.

Farmers with surplus hay crops available should write to the Plant Industry Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina, advising of the kind of hay, acreage, selling price, location and giving a telephone number to call. This information will be circulated to the municipal offices so that Saskatchewan farmers who are short of feed can make direct contacts in Manitoba. It is emphasized that the Saskatchewan government is not buying or selling feed, merely trying to act as a Clearing House between those needing feed and those having an extra supply.

Oldest co-op.

THE Rochdale Co-op in Lancashire, England, is the oldest co-op in the world. It was formed in 1844 with 28 members who put up \$67.00 capital. On opening day it boasted 28 pounds of butter, six sacks of flour, 24 tallow candles, nearly 60 pounds of sugar and a bag of oatmeal as stock.

Today the Rochdale Pioneer Co-operative occupies three impressive central buildings and many large warehouses. Besides a bakery which turns out 12,000 two-pound loaves of bread per hour, it operates 94 branch stores. 40,000 members receive about a quarter of a million dollars a year in dividends.

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As your boy's interest in farming develops, encourage him to see the picture as a whole... to recognize that successful farming includes keeping records, balancing books... saving.

Now is a good time to introduce him to your Royal Bank manager, who can help him learn to handle his own affairs. He'll be happier with his own personal budget... his own savings account to build.

You'll enjoy watching them grow together.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Those braces that stockmen spike to corner posts in the pasture have a way of being worked loose when animals rub on them and the nails rust away with time. Once the brace is down the fence soon follows, and the spikes that are exposed are a hazard to man and beast.

One farmer has found that he can put in a safer, neater and more lasting brace by boring a hole in the top of the corner post and another near the bottom of the opposite one. A sharpened pole is then inserted into these holes and when the wire is tightened, the brace is there to stay.



Ed, Lukut, who has been hospitalized many weeks in the Lacombe hospital, tells us about the sad little drama that is re-enacted outside his window each day.

A robin that considered the well-cared-for lawns his own domain, laborously extracts worms from the earth only to find that a sparrow that lurks nearby, hops forward and grabs the tasty morsel before he can make a meal of it. The sparrow has become so expert in his nefarious ways that Ed. is afraid the robin will starve to death while the sparrow waxes fat and shiftless.

Ed, who is a farm boy, has decided that even in birdhood they have those middle men who always get the worm!

A hog producer brought home a purebred sow that was to be the star of his herd, unloaded her, left the farm for a short time only to find the other hogs had mauled his prized animal to death during his absence.

Just why hogs will react so violently to strangers in their midst and will ignore them at another time is still a mystery. Others who suspect their hogs detect a stranger in their yards



The man with a welder can have himself a lot of fun during the slack days of summer and fall by building a bale buncher to take the backaches out of harvest. This one was built of scraps and pieces of old pipe found around the farm. When the trip rope is pulled, the drag of the bales allows them to slide out in neat piles across the field.

Picked Up In — Passing

by INA BRUNS

by scent, report good results by rubbing paint or other strong smelling liquid over the animal. Another man says he sprays the newcomers with household deodorants to remove all scent.

Perhaps the safest way is to introduce the new arrival gradually by keeping it on the other side of a good fence for a few days. It is always wise to have someone within earshot just in case mayhem does break loose during those first days when those new porkers are being introduced.



At the 38th Annual Feeders' Day at the University of Alberta the weather favored the lunch on the lawn. We note an ever increasing attendance at these events as farmers and their families strive to keep in touch with the scientific approach to agriculture. At one field day we attended, fully 90% of those present spoke with foreign accents of many kinds, so it is reasonable to assume that our new Canadians find the information of special value.

One of the more interesting experiments carried out at the University this year compared the performance of 44 common-good, 10 choice and 10 Holstein steers. Profits per head proved to be highest on the Holsteins because of the wide margin of \$3.07 that existed between their cost per cwt. as feeders.

Experiments with dairy cows, sheep, beef and swine were examined and the results discussed and given to the public in the Press Bulletin provided for all.

Sorghum Almun, the wonder grass that salesmen peddled from farm to farm at something like \$3.00 per pound, made its debut at the Lacombe Experimental Farm this year. Anyone seeing the Goliath of grasses struggling only a few inches out of the soil at the end of June, must be convinced that it does pay to check with the experts before investing in the new and the novel.

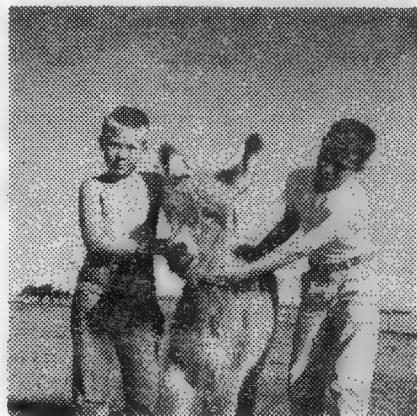
"Sorghum Almun may not be



guilty of all the evils heaped upon it since it hit the headlines," say Superintendent Jack Stothart. "Let's just say it isn't suited to the conditions of Western Canada."

The man with a welder can have himself a lot of fun during the slack days of spring, summer and fall by building a bale buncher to take the backaches out of harvest. This one was built of scraps and pieces of old pipe found around the farm. When the trip rope is pulled, the drag of the bales allows them to slide out in neat piles across the field.

Each cropping season takes a heartbreaking toll of our children, and a study of farm accidents shows clearly that perhaps the best protection farm parents can give their youngsters is to teach them to obey.



When Junior runs off to the field and is rewarded with a ride on the combine instead of the spanking that could save his life, tragedy is only being invited. Familiarity breeds contempt in tots too, and we've all heard of accidents resulting from such children starting machinery on their own initiative. Let the children play with their pets, not the machinery.

City children sent to farms for a "nice quiet holiday" are even more vulnerable to accidents. Where farm youngsters learn to recognize dangers of many kinds, city tots fall through the holes in the hay mow, play near the bee hives, romp over piles of round bales and are exposed to even greater danger from machinery, poisons and livestock. We recently saw a city child race up behind a high-lifted horse and throw her arms about the animal's back leg. Fortunately the tot was thrown to the ground so that the animal kicked wildly over her head.

The farm is a dangerous place for the wary; for the unwary it can be deadly.

The first Canadian coins were 5- and 15-sol silver pieces issued by King Louis the 14th of France.

Canada's longest railway tunnel is the Connaught Tunnel through the Selkirk Mountains in British Columbia; it is nearly five miles long, double tracked, and is one of the world's major engineering feats.



**Your old tractor
may be running**

**but it's probably costing
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These days, a farmer has to do more work in less time than ever before. Older tractors were adequate in years gone by, but you need *today's* tractor to show a profit in *today's* farming.

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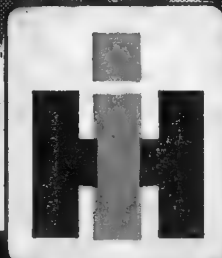
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CANADA PACKERS

Annual Report

The 32nd year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 25th, 1959. New highs were established in respect of Dollar Sales and Tonnage—i.e. pounds of product sold. Despite this, Net Profit was somewhat less than last year. The following is a condensed summary of the year's operations:

1. Dollar Sales	\$541,416,000
Previous high—Fiscal 1958	\$486,122,000
2.*Tonnage	2,640,000,000 lb.
Previous high—Fiscal 1958	2,466,000,000 lb.
3. Net Profit	\$ 4,734,913
Highest Net Profit—Fiscal 1958	\$4,972,803
The Net Profit is equivalent to	0.89%
of Dollar Sales.	

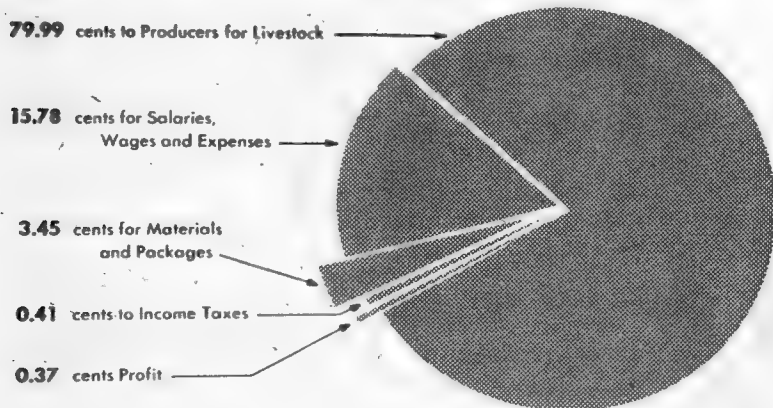
*The tonnage figure corresponds to the tonnage figures in previous years' reports and represents pounds of product sold by the companies primarily engaged in the Packinghouse business.

The lower net profit for the year was due to reduced profit in the Packinghouse Business (i.e. products derived from livestock). Indeed, the profit in this section of our business was down by more than the decrease in total profit.

Because of the special interest of the livestock producer, a separate accounting is kept of the products derived from livestock.

On these, the profit this year was 13 1/4 c per 100 lb., equivalent to just over 1/5 c per lb., or 0.37% of sales.

The following chart shows the distribution of the sales dollar for the products derived from livestock:



This year's profit on products derived from livestock of 0.37% of sales is unusually low. Operating conditions in the meat business were difficult during the year. This level of profit on livestock products (if continued) would not provide a reasonable return on the capital invested, nor would it provide an adequate incentive to expand livestock processing facilities to meet the growing needs of Canadian consumers.

Much discussion of the livestock industry starts with the premise that the interests of the Livestock Producer and the Packer are opposed. This is a false premise, and the discussion based on it necessarily arrives at false conclusions.

The fact is that the interests of the Livestock Producer and the Packer are not opposed, but parallel.

Let us examine the facts.

- (1) The profits of the packing industry on products derived from livestock are small. No record is available for the industry, but Canada Packers' average profit on livestock products for the 32 years since its formation is about 1/5c per pound.
- (2) The profits are small because they are limited by the intense competition in the industry; competition both in buying livestock and selling meat and by-products. We do not complain about this. Indeed, we believe that competition is the most effective regulator that has yet been devised. It provides heavy downward pressure on both the expenses and profits of the Packer, and keeps both within modest and proper limits.

This results in a remarkably small spread between the price paid for livestock and the price obtained for meat and by-products. Were it not for the intense competition, there is no doubt that both expenses and profit would be higher.

- (3) The economics of the livestock and packing industry can be condensed into this table:

Packer's selling price for meat and by-products	\$100.00
Packer's operating expenses	\$19.00
Packer's profit	1.00 20.00

Remainder paid to the Livestock Producer \$ 80.00

In order that the Livestock Producer may get as much as possible for his livestock, it is clear from this table:

- (a) that the Packer's selling price must be as high as possible;
- (b) that the Packer's operating expenses plus profit be as low as possible.

- (4) This clearly illustrates the identity of interest between the Packer and the Producer. For the Packer strives in his own interest to do just these things:

- (a) to obtain the highest selling price;
- (b) to decrease operating expenses.

There is constant downward pressure on expenses because of competition, and constant upward pressure on selling prices because of desire for profit and competition in buying livestock.

- (5) Only in respect of the Packer's profit do the interests of the Producer and the Packer appear to conflict.

It is proper that the sum retained by the Packer for profit should be one which the Producer cannot challenge.

I believe that this is the case.

The average profit of Canada Packers for 32 years on all products derived from livestock has amounted to about 1/5c per pound.

This represents a smaller percentage of profit than any other major industry, and only a modest return on the capital invested.

Historically, Canada has exported a considerable portion of her beef production either as live cattle or beef.

From 1952 to 1956 this export declined to a comparative trickle.

In 1957 exports of beef and beef cattle were an important amount for the first time in six years.

Exports again increased in 1958 and accounted for a very important percentage of Canadian cattle production.

The table below gives shipments of beef cattle plus beef to the United States (the only important export market for Canadian cattle), and Canadian Inspected Slaughtering:

Calendar Year	Shipments of cattle plus beef to U.S.A.* (pounds)	Inspected Slaughtering* (pounds)
1949	253,995,000	719,744,500
1950	262,749,000	642,341,500
1951	176,777,000	574,894,500
1952 (2 months)**	5,083,000	618,815,000
1953 (10 months)**	28,771,000	734,703,000
1954	35,283,000	817,504,000
1955	18,020,000	851,054,000
1956	13,826,000	937,181,500
1957	213,993,000	993,125,500
1958	358,785,000	944,640,000

*Numbers of animals are converted to pounds at 500 pounds per head. This is not strictly accurate for 1957 and 1958 because of the export of large numbers of light feeder cattle, but the error is not great enough to affect the illustration.

**From February, 1952, to March, 1953, shipments to the U.S. were forbidden because of foot and mouth disease in Canada.

These very heavy shipments to the United States resulted from the relatively high level of the U.S. cattle market prices and decreased the supply for Canadian consumption to the point where it could be consumed at at least the equivalent of the U.S. price. The Canadian price trend for cattle is illustrated by the following table:

Average Monthly Price Good Steers — All Weights, Toronto			
1958		1959	
January	20.14c per lb.	January	26.50c per lb.
February	21.08	February	25.40
March	22.26	March	24.39
April	24.17	April	25.00
May	24.36	May	24.89
June	23.69		
July	23.00		
August	22.18		
September	22.44		
October	23.85		
November	24.18		
December	26.17		

Canada might well have consumed more beef at similar prices with consequently smaller exports of cattle to the United States, had not pork and poultry been in abundant supply.

Cattle for Canadian consumption are likely to remain in modest supply for the remainder of 1959.

The process of building cattle herds in the United States continues. There were 96.8 million head on farms at January 1st, 1959, an increase of 3.5 million over January 1st, 1958, and an all-time high for United States cattle population. A further build-up on farms is expected during the rest of this year. Unless there are drought conditions (which force cattle to market), United States 1959 slaughtering will probably not be much different than 1958, with prices probably remaining steady.

However, it is likely that there will be heavier marketing of cattle in the U.S. in 1960. This may well affect Canadian cattle prices in 1960 since the much larger U.S. market virtually acts as a floor for Canadian cattle prices.

In the past year the most striking feature of the Canadian livestock industry has been the enormous increase in marketings of hogs since October, 1958.

Hog marketings have always followed a cyclical pattern. Periods of low marketings with a resulting relatively high price encourage producers to farrow more pigs. This results in a period of high marketings and relatively low price, which in turn discourages producers, and another period of low marketings follows.

An increase in marketings in 1958 and 1959 was not surprising, and indeed, had been widely forecast. It was the natural result of a period of low marketings in the second half of 1956 and all of 1957, with a resulting relatively high price of hogs. The feature that has taken everyone by surprise is the size of the increase in marketings.

The following table clearly illustrates this. It shows the average weekly marketings of hogs in Canada for the past several years and the average price of hogs for the same periods. (The figures for 1959 include a forecast of marketings for July, August and September, 1959.)

	Average weekly hog marketings	Average price B1 hogs all Canada
Oct. 1/53 to Oct. 1/54	94,000	\$1.42c per lb.
Oct. 1/54 to Oct. 1/55	111,000	23.86
Oct. 1/55 to Oct. 1/56	119,000	22.24
Oct. 1/56 to Oct. 1/57	104,000	29.77
Oct. 1/57 to Oct. 1/58	113,000	27.54
Oct. 1/58 to Oct. 1/59	157,000	22.43 (Oct. 1/58 to June 30/59)

The figures indicate a 39% increase in hog marketings this year, on top of a 9% increase the previous year, or an increase of 51% in two years. This rate of increase is unprecedented except for the early years of the war when everything possible was being done to encourage hog production for shipment to Britain.

Forecasts indicate that more than 8 million hogs will be marketed in Canada in 1959. With the exception of one year during the war, this is by far the largest yearly number of hogs ever produced in Canada.

It is hard to explain this extraordinary increase in hog production. Part of the reason is, of course, the preceding period of low marketings and relatively high price, but in the past similar market situations have not produced nearly so large an increase.

Other contributing factors are probably these:

- (1) a very favourable hog-barley ratio in 1957 and 1958;
- (2) an abundance of feed grains;
- (3) an increase in the efficiency of hog production that has resulted in lower mortality losses and better feed conversion, resulting in lower feeding costs.
- (4) The announcement in April, 1958, of an increase in Federal Government support price for hogs from \$23.00 to \$25.00 per hundred pounds dressed weight, basis 'A' grade hogs at Toronto. This undoubtedly reassured hog producers and delayed their decision to reduce production because of anticipated heavy marketings. An efficient hog feeder can probably make a fair earning on a \$25.00 hog market and can certainly recover the cost of feed and the weanling pig. Thus the efficient producer was completely protected against the risk of loss.

In October, 1958, deliveries of 138,400 hogs average weekly resulted in the hog market reaching the Federal Government floor price. With minor exceptions, the hog markets have remained at the floor price since then.

The Canadian consumption of pork products (including regular export of processed product to the U.S.) at this price level has been high — equivalent to about 127,000 hogs per week. But Canadian hog marketings have averaged about 160,000 hogs per week. It has not been possible to export the surplus through normal trade channels because the Canadian support price is well above foreign hog markets. Thus, in order to maintain the floor price, the Dominion Government has been obliged to purchase the surplus of marketings over consumption in the form of frozen pork cuts. By the middle of April, 1959, the Agricultural Stabilization Board owned about 72,000,000 pounds of frozen pork cuts, and the available freezer storage space in Canada was filled.

Since then the additional surplus has been canned, the quantity of canned pork reaching 20,000,000 pounds at the end of May.

No one realizes better than the packing industry the problems created by these surplus stocks, and the industry will do all in its power to assist in their disposal to best advantage.

In March, 1959, the Minister of Agriculture announced a reduction in the support price for hogs to \$23.65 per hundred pounds dressed weight (basis 'A' grade hogs at Toronto) to become effective October 1st, 1959. This price represents 80% of the previous 10-year average price, which is the level guaranteed by the Agricultural Stabilization Act.

This change will undoubtedly tend to discourage surplus hog production.

The Minister of Agriculture has also announced a system of deficiency payments which would allow the price of hogs to reach whatever level the market dictated, with later cash payments to producers to cover the difference between the money actually received for hogs over a certain period and the support price. No details of this system have yet been made public.

The continued growth of the Company's business is evidence of the harmonious and co-operative relations with employees that have prevailed throughout the year. Directors appreciate the earnest desire and efforts of all employees to supply our customers with products of the highest quality. On behalf of the Shareholders, Directors extend cordial thanks to employees of all ranks.

Toronto, June 19th, 1959.

W. F. McLEAN,
President.

Copies of this report may be secured on request to
Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.

A second look at farm cash income

By Searle Grain Co.

GENERALIZATIONS can be misleading. That is why the 1958 Cash Income figures for all Canada, released recently and given some prominence, may give a wrong impression so far as they relate to the prairie grain farmer. On the surface, the fact that the cash income of all Canadian farmers is some 8 per cent above that of 1957 and very close to the record of 2.9 billion dollars reached in 1952, sounds very encouraging and to some extent it is.

In Western Canada, however, with little difference as between the three prairie Provinces, that portion of the 1958 cash income derived from the sale of grain, hay and seed, was actually 18 per cent lower when compared to the 1956 returns. At the same time, the portion derived from the sale of livestock and poultry was 46 per cent higher. Thus while the position of the rancher or mixed farmer has improved, that of the straight grain grower has deteriorated. It is true that the quantity of grain delivered was somewhat less in 1958 than in 1956, but prices have been generally lower too. All this is in contrast to the situation in Ontario where the cash income from practically all farm products, grains included, was higher in 1958 than in 1956. Still other differences exist in other provinces.

Those who will point to the above figures and suggest that the obvious answer is for more prairie farmers to diversify or

engage in mixed farming are giving voice to a popular belief that in a great many cases has no foundation in fact. Many of those now producing grains for sale commercially are so placed geographically that they have little alternative but to continue raising grain, more particularly wheat. Not only this, but the scale of their farming operations, both from the standpoint of land and equipment, is such that if anyone can produce wheat cheaply and efficiently, it is they. This, if Canada is to maintain her position as a low-cost producer of grain, is important.


Busy bees

HARD work on the part of Prairie bees is attracting Eastern beemen. It seems that packaged bees starting from scratch in the spring in Northern Alberta often produce more honey per colony than do overwintered bees in other areas of North America. The Peace River Block is particularly productive.

Last season Alberta's 1,490 registered beekeepers with their 45,000 colonies set a record average-production total of 165 pounds of honey per hive. Provincial honey production came to about 7,574,000 lbs. for a cash income of \$1,136,000. As a by-product, the production of beeswax produced another \$51,000 income.

A survey of the nine Ontario and Quebec towns that have acquired new manufacturing industries shows that for each 100 new jobs in factories, 117 other were created in the towns.

MEN
WHO THINK
OF TOMORROW
PRACTICE
MODERATION
TODAY



The House of Seagram
DISTILLERS SINCE 1857



This minister
of transport
says:

**"This end up,
handle with
care!"**

The family minister of transport jokes as he lifts his young son into the car, but he is well aware that raising a growing child is no joke. It means watching family expenses with an eagle eye.

The annual expenditures of the Minister of Transport at Ottawa involve millions of dollars — and his department is only one of many.

This money comes through the Minister of Finance who gets it largely in taxes from Canadians such as you. When he spends more than he takes in, he must borrow from you . . . or else *create new money*. The creation of new money is one factor that leads to inflation — which means your dollar buys less and less.

The government has been spending more than you have been paying in taxes. To narrow the gap between income and expenditures, new taxes have been imposed.

You can encourage the government to live within its income by asking only for those services you are willing to pay for with taxes. Tell your M.P. at Ottawa that since *you* are trying to save, you expect *government* to do the same.

You also help when you save more by means of life insurance, savings deposits, and the purchase of government bonds. Your savings help to create a **SOUND** dollar; and this, in turn, helps to create job security for you and more jobs for other Canadians.

**A SOUND DOLLAR MEANS
A BETTER LIFE FOR YOU**

GIVE YOUR ACTIVE SUPPORT
TO THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

L-459E

A PUBLIC SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA



What could be better than a day in the open with Dad and his son casting for the big ones. Civilization has made its inroads into the creeks and streams of our boyhood, but there is still lots of room for either the simple line and rod or the fancy tackle of the near-professional.

Worms and pink ladies

by Kerry Wood

HAYING'S done, while grain is not ripe enough to cut for another week. What say we call up a couple neighbors and go fishing?

The boy angler in the picture reminds me of sport enjoyed during youthful days. Was the fishing actually better then, or do memories always have a rosy tint? Certainly the fish were much more plentiful, because streams had more water in them and few adults bothered to angle. The best holes were never crowded, so a boy could cast out worms, grasshoppers, or a spoon hook and be fairly sure of catching some trophies.

Our river offered six varieties, evenly divided as to good and bad fish. Walleyes were the finest eating, generally caught on deep trolled lures at early morning or late evening. Pike were sought at creek mouths or in the widest backwaters during spring and autumn. Summer sport was provided by the most beautiful fish on the list, the silvery scaled goldeyes that were schooled in every pool and could be taken with worms, dough-balls, and wobblers. While offering baits to goldeyes, we couldn't avoid catching the three bad fish: suckers, ling, and tiny chub. At first these undesirables were thrown aside in disgust, but gradually we learned that ugly ling are closely related to salt-water cod and have a delicious flavor, while the plentiful chub could be used for making a marvelous fish-soup.

There were excellent fishing holes close to home where we went for an evening's fun, but we were convinced that farther pools were better. On Saturday mornings when school was out we'd fill haversacks with raw hamburger and potatoes, rice and raisins, stock the worm and grasshopper cans and check our hook supply, then walk long miles to the tributary Blindman

stream, go up the main river past a high level crossing where a whirlpool curled against some sandstone banks, or amble along the Indian School trail to reach a creek mouth where once a twenty-pounder had been caught. We seldom got more fish at the far away holes than were available close to home, but we did have the hike's adventure and a chance to cook a meal over a willow fire.

The years make a difference. Once a boy was content with a battered rod discarded by his father, a line that cost a dime he'd earned by hoeing spuds, and six carefully hoarded hooks of the three-for-a-nickel type. Bobbers were made of turkey quills or vinegar corks, while only the wealthiest lads could afford gut leaders at two for a quarter.

Then came better jobs and finer tackle. Fly rods, enamelled lines, tapered gut and a dozen varieties of feathered lures bearing such enticing names as Pink Lady and Parmachenee Belle. Goldeye fish co-operated fully and rose to the flies, but our gang now wanted to catch trout. Scooeey and his runabout conveyed us to foothill streams, where the speckled beauties scorned our offerings until we learned how to stalk them like shadows.

Multiplier reels were next in fashion, excellent for sending a wobbler out across a lake or to the far edge of an eddy. Pike fishing became wonderful; so did the quest for tasty walleyes. Most of us tried our hand at making our own plugs and imitation minnows, but none could equal the attractions of a brass spoon given away as a subscription premium by a sporting magazine. That journal became immensely popular throughout our district, all because the premium lure caught so many

After the war a friend read an article about the English and French game of spinning. He sent away for tackle, and suddenly he could catch anything that wore fins — trout, gold-eyes, pike, walleyes, even the finicky little things we called Rockies. The man used tiny fly spoons, wooden wigglers, copper jiggers and glittering bead-baits. They all worked. He'd arrived at a goldeye backwater where some of us had been angling for an hour without getting a bite, yet within minutes the spinner had fish in his creel. Many of us sent away for similar tackle; so did the local hardware stores. Soon the game of fishing became a mechanical sport that could be mastered in ten minutes' time by any man, woman, or pre-school boy who could crank a spinning reel handle.

Nothing in the tackle line is quite so versatile; spinning gear will catch almost any kind of fish found in prairie creeks, lakes, or rivers. The equipment may be used for trolling, for bait-casting, for retrieving wobblers and revolving June-bugs, while the ubiquitous spinning reel, rod, and invisible line can even offer flies to trout. No question of it: a spin angler will catch lots of fish.

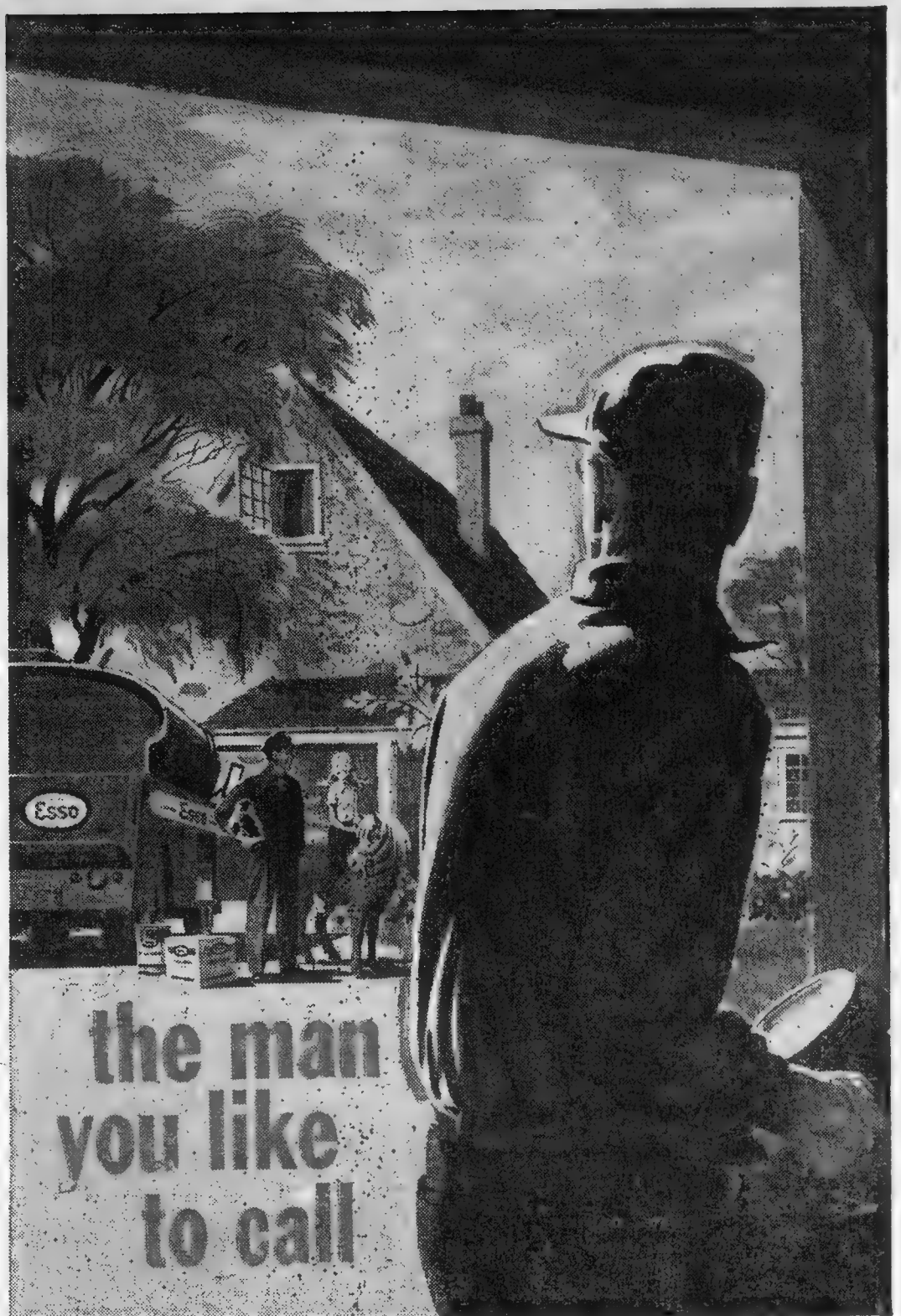
Some have rebelled and gone back to long rods, enamelled lines, and tapered leaders with a Royal Coachman fly or Hare's Ear at the far end. Skill is necessary to cast out the gossamer lures, but we've found that it's more fun to catch even a one-pounder on fly tackle than a five-pounder by spin mechanics. One day a twelve-pound pike gobbled a Red Ibis fly, then battled me for thirty-five minutes before the three-ounce rod eased that yard-long fish gently onto the gravels. A jumping goldeye can be as much fun as a whopper tarpon, when fished with dainty tackle. For a happy summer's day, take a limber fly rod, a tiny No. 14 hook baited with salmon eggs, and you'll discover that ten-inch grayling become exciting trophies every time.

Yet the tackle doesn't really matter. Use a binder whip for yanking perch, a steel telescope for horsing pike, or a spinner rod for wife and junior and a split bamboo for Pop. It all adds up to the same wonderful idea: it's fun to go fishing!

Turkey eggs go south

THE first major shipment of turkey breeding stock from Canada to the United States took place recently.

Messrs. F. A. and M. G. Tufford, of Portage la Prairie, made two shipments totalling 7,600 turkey hatching eggs to the Geeslin Turkey Farm, Goldthwait, Texas. The Texas importer plans to utilize the Tufford Broad Breasted Bronze strain as a hatchery supply flock in that area.



because he's ready when you need him
with good advice and good products

Farmers like doing business with the Imperial Esso Agent. Because here is a man backed by a complete range of farm-proven fuels and lubricants to help keep all your equipment in good shape; he brings from Imperial the most up-to-date technical information—always there when you need it; and he knows the kind of service you want to keep things running smoothly all year round!

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ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST

CATTLEMEN . . .

**Here's a new way to
control warble grubs
and at the same time
get all season
control of LICE!!!**

Spray This Fall with

CO-RAL**

(25% Wettable Powder)

LIVESTOCK INSECTICIDE

Use CO-RAL and get . . .

- Healthier Animals • Better Weight Gains
- Higher Grade Beef • More profit per head

ONE SPRAYING WITH CO-RAL IN THE FALL
CONTROLS WARBLE GRUBS AND IN
ADDITION GIVES ALL-SEASON LOUSE
CONTROL.

**Read what these Canadian Cattlemen have
to say about Co-Ral:**

"In November, 1958, we sprayed 100 head of cattle with Co-Ral insecticide for the control of warbles and lice, using a Hardy Sprayer with 400-pound pressure. We are well satisfied with the results. Examining our cattle this spring we found very few warbles on the backs as compared to other years. I am of the opinion we got at least 85% kill. Some of our cattle have no grubs showing at all, others three to four and a very few over six. Co-Ral did not seem to have any bad effects on the cattle after spraying. We chose a warm day for the job. We intend spraying all our cattle with Co-Ral again this fall."

**W. L. McGillivray & Sons,
Coaldale, Alberta.**

"Co-Ral does a complete job of louse control. Cattle never rubbed or licked themselves as in other years. I plan to use Co-Ral again this fall and will spray in early November."

**Mr. R. McLaren,
Beachburg, Ontario.**

"After using Co-Ral in October of 1958 I am convinced that the use of this Product is a definite step in the production of healthier and better beef."

"In my estimation I saved \$7.00 (seven dollars) in feed consumption per head alone"

Mr. Jas. I. Moffat, Jr.

"I am very satisfied with the results obtained with Co-Ral. It gave me 100% louse control and I intend to use Co-Ral again next season."

**Mr. D. Comrie,
Beachburg, Ontario.**



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* Trade Mark Chemagro Corp.

* T.M. REG'D.



Nature may have been the first to invent the military principle of all-round defence. The adult porcupine in the tree-top above has an all-round defensive position that defies penetration.

The Porcupine has 20,000 bad points

by D. R. DEAN

THREE big dogs raced down the steep cut-bank and closed on the slow-moving animal in the willows below. With ripping crushing jaws they rapidly dispatched their quarry and left the still carcass lying at the edge of the bluff. As the dogs slowly limped away they whimpered strangely and pawed painfully at afflicted mouths; then set their course for home.

"Them dogs run into a porcupine sure as shootin'," the old rancher exhaled as he watched his dogs lope past the corral and over to where he stood. "Look at old Brindle there—just looks like he took a mouthful of cactus and tried to swallow it all in one gulp. Darned dogs'll never learn." He ground his cigarette into the dust with the heel of his boot, reached for pliers in his hip pocket, and began the task of extracting dozens of sharp, well set quills from the jaws of his hounds.

As the porcupine ranges from the Maritimes west to the mountain ranges of B.C. and north into the Yukon, similar incidents occur almost daily in some Canadian community. Even curious cattle and horses, not to mention its numerous natural enemies, become pain-wracked victims of this humble individual who asks no favor other than to be left alone while he goes about making his honest living.

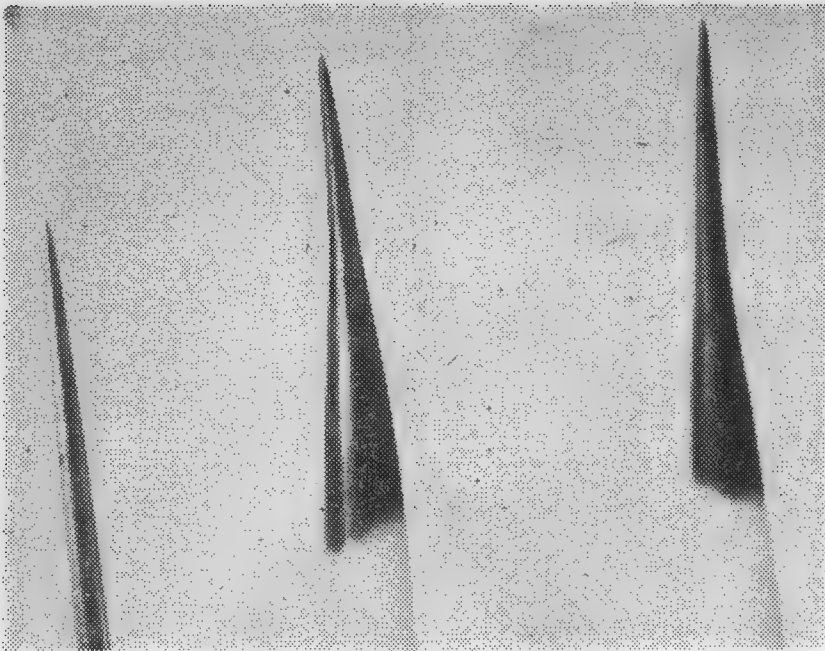
Coniferous forests are the preferred habitat of the porcupine, but he is also to be found in the valleys and park lands where the poplars and willows

dominate the scene. At home both on the ground and in the trees is this thorny creature that is seemingly oblivious to climatic conditions and prone to accept company, even of his own kind, while living out a life span of six to eight years in the wilderness.

A vegetarian, the porcupine feeds on the bark of trees during the winter months and his preference of taste leans toward the yellow pine. He strips the outer bark from the branches and then feeds on the inner layer of bark which proves to be considerably richer in food value. Porcupine "blazes" are not uncommon sights to those who wander in the woodlands during the winter. During the spring and summer this animal turns to a diet of shrubs and buds, and strangely, also consumes aquatic plants. This may be partly the reason for his being an able swimmer.

Although he likes salt on his wood, the porcupine does not appreciate having it peppered. To the dismay of many a camper the porcupine often chews holes in grub boxes, cabin doors, steps, and even nibbles at axe handles and oars. It is believed he does this to derive the salt content that has been deposited in the wood by human perspiration, or in the case of grub boxes, by the fat, salty meat that is often stored therein. By rubbing or painting the wood with a mixture of linseed oil and red pepper, such indiscriminate attacks can be discouraged.

The adult porcupine, an animal which measures between



Here's one reason why the porcupine quill is such an efficient weapon. This close-up photograph compares the point of a large three-inch needle on the left with two equally sharp quills on the right.

two and three feet in length and sometimes weighing as much as 35 pounds, is a quiet, peace loving individual who seemingly cares for no one. From birth he is safeguarded by a protective shield of sharp quills and only from beneath is he vulnerable as the quill structure is not present on the underparts of the body.

Never does the porcupine attack a potential enemy, nor does he throw quills when molested. When danger threatens he turns his rump to the attacker, bristles his quills and awaits the onslaught. When contact is made, the attacker is met by a thrashing tail which injects a dozen or more quills into his body. When he attempts to bite the porcupine his jaws, tongue and throat are met by bristling quills which become imbedded into the mouth. The quills vary from ½ inch to over 3 inches in length, and are solid, adding to their strength. The sharp black tips are covered with minute barbs which make them painful and difficult to remove. These quills, which comprise the sole defensive system of this peculiar mammal often number over 20,000 per individual.

THE Bulletin "Freezing Foods" has been revised and is now available from Consumer Information, 169 Legislative Building, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba, or the offices of the District Home Economist.

Plants for air pollution

MAN may call on nature to clean up air pollution.

As a giant layer of carbon dioxide and other contaminants form over much of North America, air pollution researchers are concluding that North America's forests are providing "oxygen factories" to renew continuous supplies of pure air for increased human populations. The plant cover regenerates oxygen and absorbs carbon dioxide.

It was suggested that ten

In the past, the Indian of North America made use of the porcupine by extracting the quills and using them for the ornamenting of buckskin apparel. The quills were died to the desired colors and then woven into various designs to suit the taste of the wearer. Quill work, however, is now almost a lost art, and hence the porcupine has relinquished what was once his one and only real value to man.*

Solitary in his wanderings, the humble porcupine goes unprotected by the laws of man. Defending himself like a true gladiator and regardless of the odds or circumstances, he asks no quarter when the occasion of fighting for his life arises. Beyond the shadow of a doubt this unassuming denizen of the forests is one of its most unsung inhabitants.

*The porcupine is said to be good eating; particularly if nothing else is available. In some Canadian provinces — Alberta for one — it is protected by law for the reason that it is the one animal a lost, unarmed traveller could kill for food.—Editor.

trees be planted for every automobile exhaust to capture the deadly carbon monoxide. Evergreen forests would be particularly useful since they would work through the winter as well as the summer.

Production vs. consumption

ABOUT half the entire Canadian meat supply originates on the prairies where less than one-fifth of the Canadian people live. Ontario consumes as much as it produces, and Quebec consumes about 2½ times as much meat as it produces. On the other hand, Saskatchewan produces almost three times its consumption, while Alberta produces four times as much as it consumes.

For safe,
low-cost
grain storage



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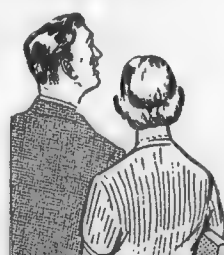
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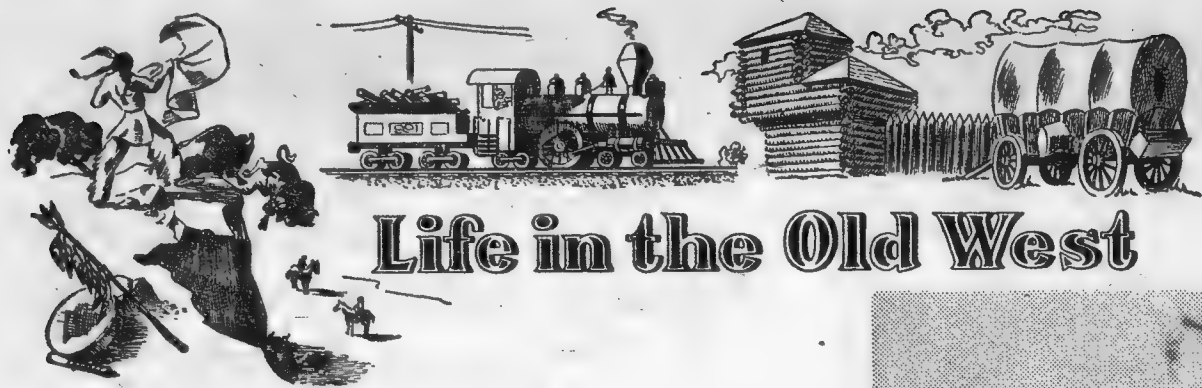
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Life in the Old West

Sitting Bull in the Cypress Hills

by Lela Andrews

PROBABLY, no fight in the history of Indian warfare has been so widely written about as "Custer's Last Stand." It took place in 1876, in the Little Big Horn country of southern Montana, far from the Canadian boundary. Yet, the effects of that battle were soon felt in the territories of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

General George Armstrong Custer was a glory hunter, a vain, reckless man, with political aspirations. By beating the Sioux and Sitting Bull, he hoped to pave his own way to the presidency. But Custer was too anxious.

His attack was poorly planned, his timing inaccurate, and the Sioux encampment was a large one. Sitting Bull, wise old warrior that he was, led his

braves to an easy victory. But when the victory was won, what then?

Sitting Bull was no fool. After beating Custer, he recognized the fact that every available troop in the U. S. Army would be on his trail. He couldn't hope to beat them all. Retreat was his only answer. But where could the Sioux find refuge? And when he asked himself that question, Sitting Bull looked north.

There to the north lay Canada, the land of the Great White Mother, and, suddenly, Sitting Bull remembered that Canada was actually the "home" of the Sioux. He, himself, still possessed a silver medal which his grandfather had received from King George III. It was given to him for assisting the Eng-

lish at the time of the American Revolution. Others of the Sioux had these medals, too.

So, in May of 1877, Sitting Bull and his tribesmen fled northward and crossed the Medicine Line.

It was an anxious time for Canada. Nobody was particularly happy to have 200 lodges

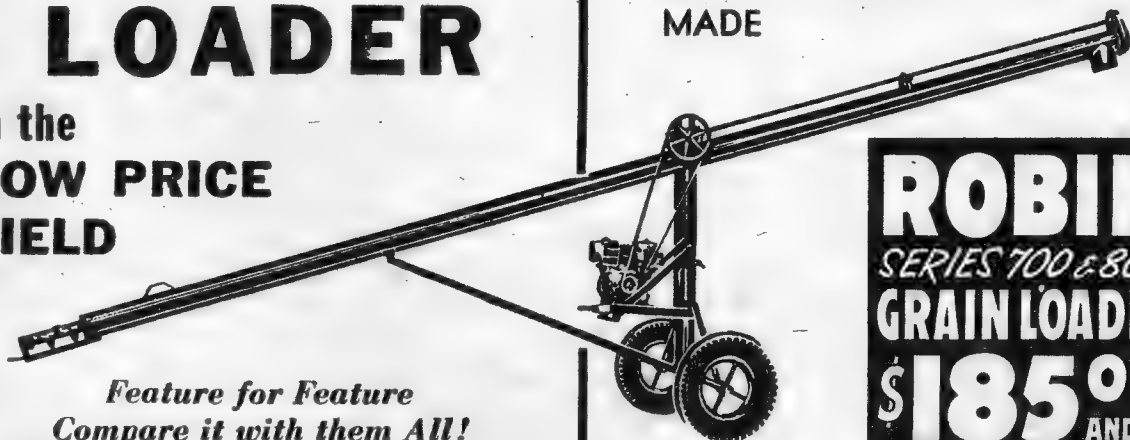


Montana Historical Society.

Sitting Bull, warrior, statesman, chief of the Sioux. He defeated Custer in the last great Indian battle staged. Then, from Canada, he struggled for the freedom of his tribe.

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CALGARY — REGINA

of starving American Indians moving into their midst. And the name, Sitting Bull, carried with it a special connotation of fear.

Inspectors Irvine and Walsh of the Mounted Police visited Sitting Bull at a place called "The Hole", about 140 miles east of Fort Walsh. They told him plainly that he must keep the peace or be escorted back to the border. And they tried to convince the old chieftain that he could never hope to acquire a reserve in Canada.

But Sitting Bull intended to stay. He feared the vengeance of the American Army, if he recrossed the border. So his tribe camped in the Cypress Hills and attempted to feed themselves by hunting.

The words of the police did not go unheeded, however, and Sitting Bull kept his warriors firmly in hand. This wasn't as hard as it sounds because the Sioux had great respect for the Mounties. In the Red Coats, they saw the personal courage, which every Sioux warrior admired.

Americans usually shot first and asked questions later. But the Red Coats always gave the fugitive the first shot. This type of bravery the Sioux understood and liked.

But all was not sweetness and light, regardless of the peaceful intentions of the Sioux. The Canadian Indians were jealous of the intruders and reluctant to share their diminishing game supply with them. White settlers grew uneasy. In 1878, the police force moved their headquarters to Fort Walsh to keep a

Terry's commission failed, but Sitting Bull was losing ground and he knew it. His band was dwindling. American scouts and traders and missionaries were constantly in his camp urging his tribesmen to go south and surrender. Many of them did. In Canada, they faced starvation, for the buffalo

the police force, also shot the old chief, in the head, from behind.

And so died Sitting Bull, warrior, statesman, and chief of all the Sioux. He is remembered in the United States because he defeated Custer. But in Canada, he is remembered because he kept the peace.

The explorer Simon Fraser originally called what is now the British Columbia mainland by the name of New Caledonia, a poetical term for Scotland, a land Fraser had never seen but that he thought resembled our west coast.

Copenhagen



**"THE WORLD'S
BEST CHEW"**



Montana Historical Society.

Lieutenant Bullhead, leader of the Indian police who attempted to arrest Sitting Bull. In the resulting melee, both Bullhead and Sitting Bull were shot.

closer check on the situation.

And all the while, the Sioux were being urged to return home. On October 17, 1878, Sitting Bull was persuaded to meet with a special commission from the States at Fort Walsh. This commission was led by Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry, or "Star" Terry, as the Indians called him.

Terry explained that the Sioux would be pardoned and treated like other agency Indians, if they would surrender their guns and horses and return to Montana. But Sitting Bull barely listened to the proposal. He even refused to shake hands with the Americans and did his best to embarrass them.

He praised the Red Coats and shook their hands repeatedly. The Americans, he ignored. And during the council, he even allowed one of the squaws to speak, an insult to end all insults in Indian diplomacy.

"We asked the Americans to give us traders, but instead they gave us fireballs," Sitting Bull accused. "All of them robbed, cheated and laughed at us. They never tell the truth. They said they did not wish to fight, but they began it. Everything bad began with them."

And his speech ended with the plaintive question, "If they liked me, why did they drive me away?"

were almost gone and the White Mother had no reserve for them.

Sitting Bull, himself, with a handful of loyal followers, held out until July of 1881. Then, with misgivings, they broke camp and moved southward. At Fort Buford, they handed over their guns.

Sitting Bull was taken to Fort Randall and held for two years, as a prisoner of war. It was not until May, 1883, that he was allowed to rejoin his people at Standing Rock. And even then, his existence was not a happy one.

It was hard for the spirited Sioux to become accustomed to reservation life and Sitting Bull, a proud, old chief, found the life especially difficult. He and the Standing Rock agent clashed and soon Sitting Bull was charged with stirring up unrest among his people. An order for his arrest was issued.

Forty Indian police, under Lieutenant Bullhead, went forth to make the arrest. In the early morning of December 15, 1890, they moved into Sitting Bull's camp and seized the chief. But Sitting Bull was never taken.

Catch-The-Bear, one of Sitting Bull's body-guards, shot Lieutenant Bullhead. And Bullhead, as he fell, shot Sitting Bull. At the same instant, Red Tomahawk, another member of

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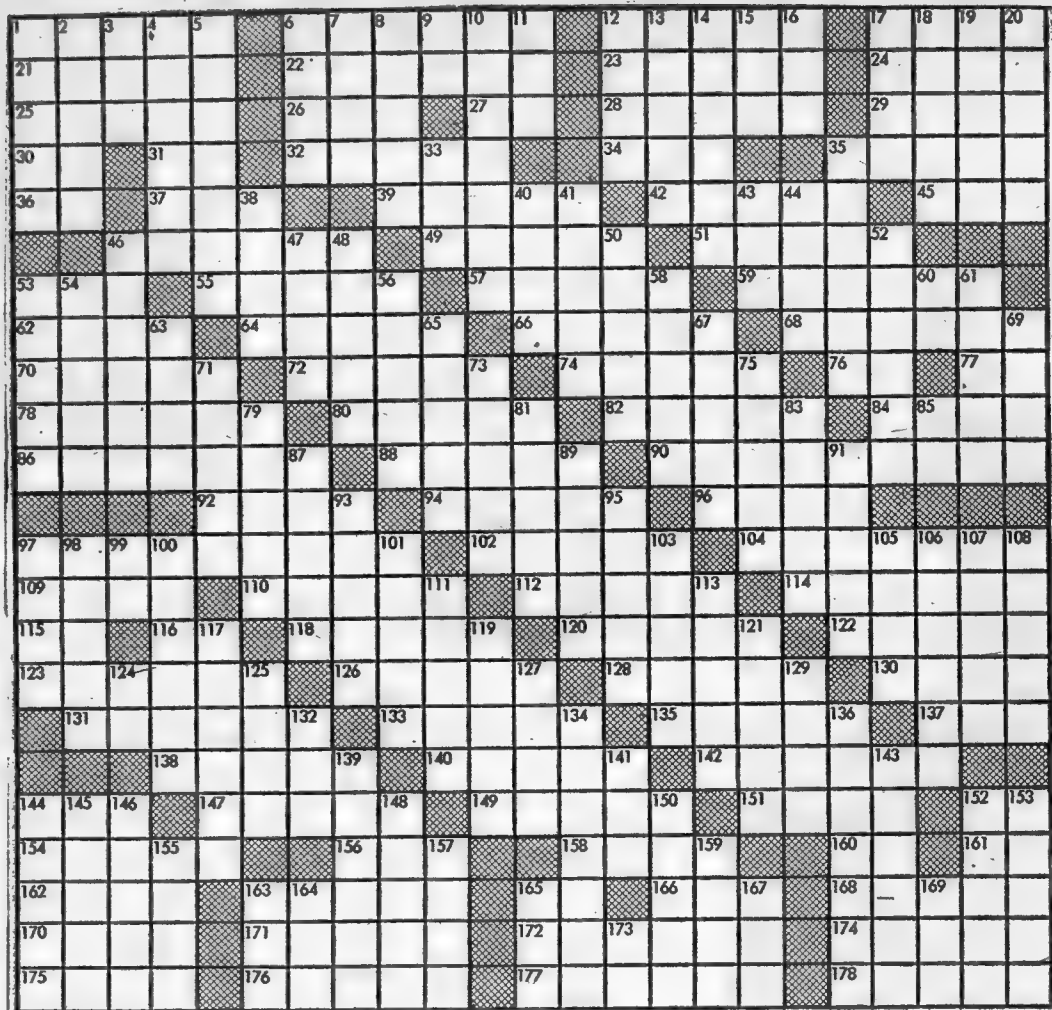
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- ACROSS**

 - 1 Stage of an insect
 - 6 Slides downhill
 - 12 A color
 - 17 King of Norway (995-1000)
 - 21 Sign of the zodiac
 - 22 —
 - 23 To rub out
 - 24 Wrongs
 - 25 Asterisks
 - 26 Hindu cymbals
 - 27 Pronoun
 - 28 Measure of capacity
 - 29 Dry
 - 30 A direction
 - 31 Egyptian solar deity (var.)
 - 32 Marked colloquial language
 - 34 Allow
 - 35 Golf shot
 - 36 Chemical suffix
 - 37 Period of time
 - 39 Icelandic tales
 - 42 Become void
 - 45 Man's nickname
 - 46 Sleeping sickness fly
 - 49 Volcano in Martinique
 - 51 Breed of dwarf cattle
 - 53 Honest —
 - 55 Check growth
 - 57 Peruses
 - 59 Pinnacles
 - 62 Kind of wine
 - 64 American golfer
 - 66 Scale
 - 68 Items of property
 - 70 Extent of land (pl.)
 - 72 Island off Asia Minor
 - 74 Booth
 - 76 Toward
 - 77 Cooled lava
 - 78 Sell in small quantities
 - 80 Kind of car
 - 82 Slumber
 - 84 Shore bird
 - 86 Supporting framework
 - 88 Article of furniture (pl.)
 - 90 Of the East shores of Mediterranean
 - 92 Hindu god of love
 - 94 Jewish home festival
 - 96 To take out
 - 97 Uttering loud sharp cries
 - 102 Locations
 - 104 Passed away as time
 - 109 Body of water
 - 110 Russian trade guild
 - 112 All right (radio)
 - 114 Weight of Greece
 - 115 News agency
 - 116 Plural ending
 - 118 Spanish title
 - 120 Of a branch of armed services
 - 122 Man's name
 - 123 Acts in response
 - 126 Sweet substance
 - 128 Pry
 - 130 Non Moslem subject of Ottoman empire
 - 131 Assign
 - 133 Withers
 - 135 Nerve network (pl.)
 - 137 Gave sustenance to
 - 138 Mr. Marner, George Eliot novel
 - 140 Sacrifices herself for flying
 - 142 Long Roman outer garments
 - 144 Beast of burden
 - 147 Lassoed
 - 149 Wanders
 - 151 Asterisk
 - 152 Firkin of beer (abbr.)
 - 154 Masticates
 - 156 Clock in shape of ship
 - 158 Rivers (Sp.)
 - 160 Exist
 - 161 49 (Rom. num.)
 - 162 Estimate
 - 163 Think
 - 165 Pronoun
 - 166 Gibbon
 - 168 Old womanish
 - 170 Notion
 - 171 Heartbeat
 - 172 Conduct oneself
 - 174 Skin disease of animals
 - 175 Antlered animal
 - 176 Woody plants
 - 177 Regarded highly
 - 178 Item of property
- DOWN**

 - 1 Jariat
 - 2 Russian trade guild
 - 3 Narrow inlet
 - 4 Part of poem (pl.)
 - 5 Convinces
 - 6 Felines
 - 7 Spoken
 - 8 Book of maps
 - 9 Set up (abbr.)
 - 10 Roy Roger's horse
 - 11 Drunkard
 - 12 Prison room
 - 13 Bay window
 - 14 Climbing palm with long stem
 - 15 An enzyme
 - 16 Celtic Neptune
 - 17 First name of Persian poet
 - 18 Hook money
 - 19 Sprightly
 - 20 Lost color
 - 33 Short sleep
 - 35 Abhor
 - 38 Slamase coin (pl.)
 - 40 Fish sauce
 - 41 Marine mammals
 - 43 Measure of length (var.)
 - 44 Girl's name
 - 46 Cylindrical
 - 47 Exposes to a heavenly body
 - 48 Trojan hero
 - 50 Prepares for print
 - 52 To classify
 - 53 Separate
 - 54 Ship worm
 - 56 Domesticates
 - 58 Little
 - 60 Symbol for tellurium
 - 61 Discolor
 - 63 Chinese pagodas
 - 65 Extinct bird (pl.)
 - 67 Extort money from
 - 69 Business transaction
 - 71 City in Alaska
 - 73 Where valuables are kept (pl.)
 - 75 Dike
 - 79 Animal
 - 81 Lowest point
 - 83 Becomes wearisome
 - 85 Sloth
 - 87 Turkish title (pl.)
 - 89 Surgical thread
 - 91 Under (poet.)
 - 93 Puts up poker stake
 - 95 Royal
 - 97 Box
 - 98 Contended
 - 99 Artificial language
 - 100 Chooses
 - 101 Group of related species
 - 103 Cut apart
 - 105 Mass of sand cemented on sea bottom
 - 106 To shell fiercely
 - 107 Weird
 - 108 Greek wood nymph
 - 111 Theater seats
 - 113 Rants
 - 117 Rising steps
 - 119 More unusual
 - 121 Latvian natives
 - 124 Denoting unfit ship in Lloyd's Register
 - 125 Fodder storage pit
 - 127 City in Nevada
 - 129 Unruly outbreak
 - 132 Once around track
 - 134 Began
 - 136 State
 - 139 Of old age
 - 141 A lover
 - 143 Place of combat (pl.)
 - 144 Sharp
 - 145 Protect from light
 - 146 Mediterranean vessel
 - 148 Thick
 - 150 Of the sun
 - 152 Bottom of a hull
 - 153 Swift
 - 155 Carry on person
 - 157 Legal charges
 - 159 Conserve
 - 163 To choose
 - 164 Wether lamb
 - 165 Mountain in Philippines
 - 167 Radical
 - 169 Those in office
 - 173 Chinese measure

Girls shun rural life

AS if they didn't have enough troubles with such things as the weather, over production and mounting costs, Canada's farmers have another modern-day worry :

Girls ! The lack of them.

Dr. Helen C. Abell, of the C. D. A., says that free and compulsory education and other far-reaching economic and social changes have brought about some new aspects of rural life.

One phenomenon is that in some areas of Canada there is a scarcity of unmarried women — a cause of concern not only to bachelors, but to community organizations and activities. Thousands of young rural women are obtaining the training and education which fits them for work and professions in urban centers.

Dr. Abell points out that eighty out of 100 Canadians were rural dwellers. In 1956, this figure had shrunk to 33 out of 100 and of these only about half were actually living on farms.

As Canada grows in population and industry, the proportion of rural people is getting smaller.

Although there are fewer farms each year, the average number of acres per farm is increasing and this keeps the total amount of land under cultivation almost constant. With many agricultural products, Canada produces more than can be eaten at home.

What does it all mean? For one thing, says Dr. Abell, it means that fewer and fewer farmers are able to supply more and more non-farmers with essential food and fibre.

The "hired girl" is practically non-existent and the hired man is no longer found on many farms. Average number of people in each farm family is between four and five — still larger than urban families which average three or four.

Wives Pitch In

Concurrent with the increase in part-time farming, the scarcity of hired men and other factors, there has been a noticeable increase of unpaid female farm labor — probably farm wives and other family members.

"The next census as well as our own observations will help us recognize other changes that are taking place in our rural population," comments Dr. Abell.

"By being aware of these changes, it will be possible for us to more fully appreciate the important role of the farm family as a vital element in the population of Canada."

... Pellets ...

CANADIAN sheep have been barred from California due to scrapie until the State is satisfied we have controlled the disease, says a U.S. report.

WELL-DRAINED buildings can put a stop to many livestock and poultry diseases before they start.

A BRITISH poultry expert claims that the day when a hen will lay two eggs is not far off, or rather strains will be developed which will lay two eggs a day.

DO you need to see into water; something in your well for instance? If you do a flashlight sealed in a glass jar lowered with a string and weight will give you the light.

WHEN checked an Illinois grain dealer turned out to be more than a million dollars worth of grain short. What most farmers would like to know is how he got rid of it?

FARMERS all over are beginning to realize the value of tree crops. Much has been done in this line lately in the wooded areas of the west and in Minnesota over 12 million trees were planted this spring on private land.

A GOOD deal of thought needs to be given to excessive and careless spraying if we want to have any birds left in the country.

THE dean of Purdue University (Agriculture dept.) seems to think that in raising bigger and bigger broilers on the same feed that scientists are working from the wrong end. He thinks perhaps they should hatch them bigger, say a pound or two chick from the egg.

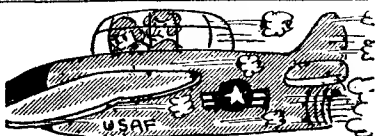
FORESTRY men say that fertilization of Canadian forests for greater production will some day likely be as common as the fertilization of farm crops.

ALL of Canada is now a restricted area for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and 95% of Canadian cattle have been treated at least once.

POCKET gophers in the west are on the increase and they can be a real pest if not kept under control. Pest control men say that the cost of control will pay tenfold.

CATTLE breeders should dehorn all calves before they are two months old, or better still, before they are two weeks old.

THAT four-inch line down the center of the highways, which many people scorn to use, costs U.S. highway departments about 50 million dollars a year.



"Are you sure that altimeter says 10,000 feet?"

IN a survey the University of Illinois found that out of 1,300 farms studied, 44% were one-man farms, and that one-man farms were a success where there was sufficient livestock and land to keep appropriate machinery occupied.

A FURTHER distribution of Lacombe pigs, it is stated, will be made from the Experimental farm at Lacombe in October. Applications will likely be called for in August.

PEOPLE who like to shoot, but not kill, should raise mistletoe. Some of it apparently grows so far out on limbs and at such a height that shotguns are used to bring it down.

OF the 100 members who attended a meeting of the Saskatchewan Pioneer Thresherman's Club, 20 had lived in the province more than 50 years with the "champion long-time resident, Wm. Frew, of Pense, having been in the province since 1889.

THE average crop yields in Manitoba for 1958 were wheat 23.3 bushels per acre; oats, 35.1; barley, 27.8.

TOBACCO growing in Manitoba is getting a serious three-year trial. For many years it has been hoped that tobacco would provide Manitoba with a new cash crop.

THE sale of diesel tractors in Canada increased substantially in 1958, amounting to 63 per cent of all tractors exceeding 35 h.p. and 26 per cent of all those below 35 h.p.

SUNFLOWERS are extremely susceptible to injury by 2-4-D drift even in small amounts, and the fumes produced by the volatile forms of ester 2-4-D are particularly damaging.

THE longer chickens are kept from laying eggs, the better their egg production will be is the result of experiments at Reading University, England.

TO plant an acre of tomatoes, strawberries, etc., in rows three feet apart and with plants a foot apart requires about 30,000 plants.

AS a note in the ever-changing farm picture a Pennsylvania dairy expert says that he believes up to 85% of all U.S. dairy barns and all of the milk houses will be rebuilt or renovated within the next few years.

SORGHUM alnum, about which there so much controversy this spring, it is now announced is not recommended for the State of Minnesota, where conditions are much the same as our prairies.

\$250 million dollars are spent annually in transporting the products of the Canadian pulp and paper industry.

RAGS are used in only about two per cent of paper production.

MORE corn was grown around the world last year than ever before in history: a total of more than 7 BILLION bushels, or better than 1/2 a billion bushels more than previously.

THE volume of wood in a forest can be estimated very closely by aerial photography.

HOW long will seeds remain fertile? American forestry men report that pine seeds, 30 years old, planted under different conditions had germination records as high as 29%.

MOST of our measurements come from crude origins; a cubit was the distance from a man's elbow to the end of his middle finger; a foot was the length of the average male foot; and a furlong came from a "furrow long" across a 10-acre field, or 220 yards.

IT takes a heap of water to make milk. About 15 gallons a day is consumed by the average milk cow and heavy producers may drink nearly a barrel of water: 40 gallons.

ALBERTA in conjunction with a commercial company is studying the transportation of bulk materials (grain, chemicals, coal) by pipeline. The idea is believed to have promising possibilities.

A REPORT has been published: "The People of Indian Ancestry in Manitoba," and can be obtained from the Queen's Printer, Winnipeg 1, for \$3.00. It comes in 3 volumes and totals 500 pages.

IF there is ever another tobacco ration it may be handy to know that tobacco belongs to the same family as petunias, peppers, tomatoes, and spuds.

BOATS now able to use most of the Great Lakes have access to one-third of the world's fresh water.

ONE would almost gather that there was hardly room for a cow in Japan, but the country is suffering from a milk surplus. In 1958, 3 1/2 billion pounds of milk were produced.

MARGARINE production exceeded that of butter last year in the United States for the first time; or an 8 per cent margarine increase and a 2 per cent butter decrease.

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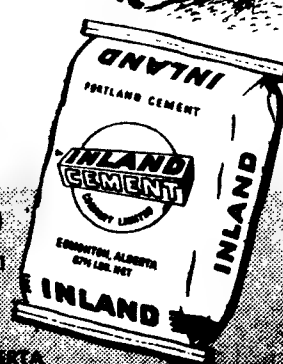
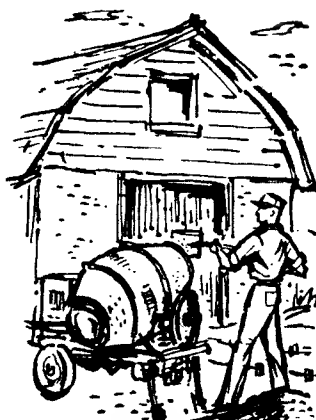
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SUMMERTIME brings its own brand of parties . . . and along with them, its own brand of happy problems for the summer cook. Looking for some special treats for the hot-weather months? Here are some easily-made, small and colorful confections particularly suitable for the various summer parties, bridal showers, and even for the reception itself.

PINK TULIPS

- 3/4 cups confectioner's sugar
- 6 cups coconut
- Rose, or mixed fruit flavor
- 2 packages red jelly powder
- 1 can sweetened condensed milk

Mix milk, sugar, coconut, and one package of jelly powder in a bowl until smooth. Chill the mixture thoroughly. Pour the second jelly powder into a bowl. Shape the chilled mixture into tiny cones, or tulips if you are very adept at modelling. Drop them into the second bowl, and shake the bowl well to coat each cone with the jelly powder. Place the cones on tiny green iced cookies.

DATE ROLLS

- 2 eggs well beaten
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 1/2 lb. finely chopped dates
- Salt
- 3 cups puffed rice
- Coconut

Combine eggs, sugar, dates, salt and cook slowly in a saucepan until thick, about fifteen minutes. Cool and add vanilla, and stir in the puffed rice. Form into small balls and roll in coconut.

CHOCOLATE SLICES

- 2 egg whites
- 2 dozen marshmallows
- 1 square unsweetened chocolate
- 1 cup icing sugar
- 1 cup pink coconut
- 1/2 cup corn flakes

Beat the egg whites stiff. Add the marshmallows, the melted chocolate, and sugar. Beat thoroughly, and knead with the hands if necessary to make it smooth. Shape into a fifteen-inch roll. Combine the corn flakes and coconut and spread on a platter. Roll the first mixture in it until the roll is thoroughly coated. Chill. Then cut into slices. Drop the slices on the platter to lightly coat the bottom of the slices.

CHERRY CRUMBLE

- Colored marshmallows, large size
- Graham wafers, equal number
- Maraschino cherries, equal number
- 1/2 cup nuts, chopped
- 1 egg white
- Icing sugar

Using the centre of a doughnut cutter, take out the centre of each marshmallow, and in the hole put a cherry.

Roll the graham wafers to crumbs; add the finely chopped nuts, and mix both into the stiffly beaten egg whites. Coat each marshmallow with the mixture, and then roll in icing sugar. Chill. 1 egg white does about thirty.

TIPS FOR BETTER BREAKFASTS

Left-over mashed potatoes may be used to prepare breakfast patties the night before. One-half cup of potatoes for each patty, form into a round on a greased bake sheet, and hollow out the centre with a spoon. Brush over with melted butter or cream, and your favorite flavor salt. Brown lightly in the oven. In the morning rush you can just fill with any quick egg or meat mixture and serve hot from the oven.

Use a small biscuit cutter to cut rounds of bread. Spread the bread with butter, cheese, or meat paste, and season. Then wrap a slice of bacon around the outside of the circle, and secure with a toothpick. Leave overnight, and broil for 4 to 6 minutes.

The remaining scraps of bread left after cutting circles can also make a breakfast dish. Dry and roll the scraps and add onion, and savory and cream to make a bread dressing. Drop a tablespoon of it on a round of cooked ham roll, add a slice of apple and broil.

When making pancakes or waffles, put the batter in a good-sized pitcher. It's faster to pour onto the griddle, and a lot easier to get the cakes round. (As a new cook — a long time ago — this was a real problem to me.)

In order to make fine dry bread crumbs, dry out the bread in a slow oven (about three hundred and twenty-five degrees F.). Then grind the dry bread through a food chopper, using a fine blade, and sift the crumbs through a sieve. To make soft bread crumbs, stack two, or three slices of day-old bread on a bread board and cut



Here's an Idea . . .

MEAL IN A MUFFIN TIN

SOMETIMES a lack of time in the morning means we have dull breakfasts. Here is a quick one that contains enough for a hearty eater. A little practice, and it can be made faster than the bacon and eggs and toast, that is standard fare.

This requires first a hot oven, around 400 F. Attend to that first.

For each serving you require:

1 slice bacon, 1 slice bread, butter, an egg, and slice of cheese, your favorite green (parsley, onion, watercress).

Cut bacon slices in two, and fry in skillet.

Butter bread slices, both sides, and press into muffin tins to make cups.

Lay on a slice of cheese, the cooked bacon, and a beaten egg.

Sprinkle with the green, and bake till the egg is firm in centre. Serve with catsup or chili sauce.

Finish with iced roll or cinnamon bun and coffee.

into cubes. Soft bread crumbs can also be made by tearing the day-old bread into small pieces with the fingers, or grating it through a wire cake rack.

* * *

If cake becomes dry before it is all consumed, cut it in thick slices, toast it, and spread it with jam and whipped cream. Sponge cake toasted and served plain with afternoon tea is delicious.

Leftover sandwiches need not be discarded. Brush them with melted butter and saute to a golden brown on each side. They're quite delicious served in this way.

* * *

For quick Cinnamon Toast, cream the butter with sugar and cinnamon and spread on the hot toast. It seems to taste better when prepared this way.

Our readers ask . . .

Mrs. C. C. S., Edson: — I do have several recipes for homemade soap, which I am sending you. I can perhaps include one or two on the page at some future time. With regard to using the frying fat again, certainly this is possible. It is easily clarified by using the fat to cook potato chips. The remaining fat will be without sediment.

Mrs. B. J., Vauxhall: — You wanted a cook book for large numbers of servings, and I have sent you a private reply with regard to the table I have on this. Since then I have had word from a Calgary book store that they have in stock two books of this type.

Recipes and menus for fifty . . . \$4.00
Quantity Cookery . . . \$5.50

Perhaps there may also be a reader with a good book of this kind she would wish to recommend.

Mrs. A. P., Big Prairie: — Would like a recipe for canned potatoes which appeared in this magazine some months ago. I am sorry I do not have it, but do hope some other reader will have saved it and will help us out.

And to all of you for your kind words and interest I offer my sincere thanks, and will do my best to answer your questions.

Food that looks better ... tastes better

Tips for summer desserts

1. Use your fancy cookie cutters to mark designs on the cake icings, and then with an icing tube decorate around the outline.

2. Use a lace doily over a dark cake, and dust icing sugar over it. Remove the paper lace doily and you have a dainty design all over it. On a white iced cake mix cocoa with the sugar for the lace design.

3. To color coconut, place the amount you intend to use in a jar, add the coloring (liquid) and shake until evenly coated. If you want color and flavor to harmonize, add the flavor at the same time, i.e., pink peppermint, red cinnamon, yellow lemon, etc.

4. For the square cake, try saving when you put the batter in the pan to bake, about a half a cup of the batter. Stiffen it with two tablespoons flour and put into the icing tube. Top the cake with any powdered mixture you like, crumbs, cinnamon and sugar or perhaps trimettes. Then squeeze the stiffened batter out in diagonal squares. Bake as usual.

Although round cakes do have many ways to decorate, this method can be used here too: Start at the outside and work to the centre with the batter.

5. For sandwich cookies try using a small doughnut cutter for the top cookie. Decorate the bit of filling that shows.

Tips for summer vegetables

1. Radish roses are made by cutting off the end of the radish and putting five slits around the radish. Drop them in cold water or a bowl of ice cubes to curl them back rose fashion.

2. Plain boiled potatoes are nicely dressed up if a dressing is made of dill and sour cream. For two pounds of potatoes, heat $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour cream with a good sprig of fresh or dry dill in it. Add salt and white pepper to taste. Pour on the hot potatoes and toss lightly to coat them.

3. If you like to use potatoes to decorate vegetables and meat dishes, put mashed potatoes in a pastry tube. They can be shaped into a wide variety of decorations. If you wish to do them ahead of time prepare the dish for oven heating and brown lightly when heating to serve.

Instant potatoes put out in small packets by a well-known spice firm are a big help for decorating purposes. Cost is reasonable.

4. Horse-radish and cream combine well with green string beans for a new dish.

5. Vegetables are abundant across the land, so try to introduce a few at breakfast. Quite a number of the green ones are excellent with the old morning stand-by eggs, and there are some that can take the place of fruits prepared raw. Perhaps it takes a little getting accustomed to, but it does add variety once its accepted.

Raw carrots, in thin strips, and cucumbers cut the same way are two we like here. Tomato wedges with bacon are not new of course.

Use the summer flowers, too. If you have enough to wash without flower vases, try covering the empty milk cartons with foil or colored paper. These are ideal at public functions, too, since they will be in no danger of getting broken or lost.

I wish

I wish that every city child could know the rural charm . . . Which casts its spell on all who spend a summer on the farm.
I wish that every city kid could see the lovely dawn . . . With pasture grass a-sparkle till the morning dew is gone . . . And then behold the brilliant blooms of flowers growing wild . . . A gift the Lord has sent to show His love for every child.
I wish that kids from city streets could play in stacks of hay . . . And feed the cows and chickens and could also find their way . . . To brooks and streams that trickle through the splendor of the woods And know that Mother Nature owns far more than worldly goods,
I wish that kids who play in streets could see the wondrous sight . . . Of sunsets as they slowly fade from gold to gray of night . . . And here the soothing melody that sighs through friendly trees . . . To bring to man and bird and beast a blessings on the breeze.
For youngsters would be better off if they could know the charm . . . Which casts its spell on all who spend a summer on the farm.

—Author Unknown,
Stettler Independent



There's nothing like the Onion Pinwheel Buns you bake yourself!



Home baking is much easier with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. There's less fuss, less preparation . . . and if you follow our recipes carefully, you'll never need to worry "will it work"? It will! And you'll feel so proud!

You'll need

for the dough:

$\frac{3}{4}$ c. milk
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. granulated sugar
2 tsps. salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. shortening
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lukewarm water
2 tsps. granulated sugar
2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
2 eggs, well beaten
4 c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

for the filling:

1 c. coarsely-chopped onion
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine

for the topping:

1 egg yolk
2 tbsps. cold water
poppy seeds

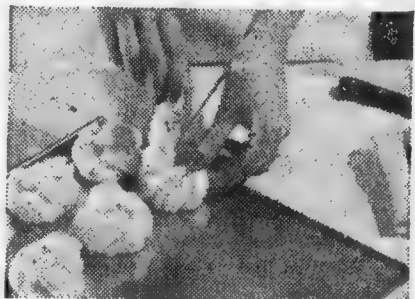
1. Scald milk, stir in $\frac{1}{4}$ c. granulated sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm.



2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into large bowl and stir in 2 tsps. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, well-beaten eggs and 2 c. of the flour. Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in remaining 2 c. (about) flour.



3. Knead dough until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hr. Meantime, slowly cook onion in butter or margarine, stirring often. Cool.



4. Punch down dough, knead until smooth. Roll out to 12" x 18". Spread $\frac{1}{2}$ dough lengthwise with onion mixture, cover with unsprayed $\frac{1}{2}$ of dough and cut crosswise into 18, 1" strips. Twist each strip several times, then place one end on greased cookie sheet and wind rest of strip around it; tuck end under. Cover. Let rise until doubled—about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Brush with mixture of egg yolk and cold water. Sprinkle with poppy seeds. Bake in hot oven, 400°, about 15 mins. Makes 18 savory buns to serve with soup, salad, cold cuts.

FUNLAND

by **A.W. NUGENT**
The WORLD'S LEADING PUZZLEMAKER

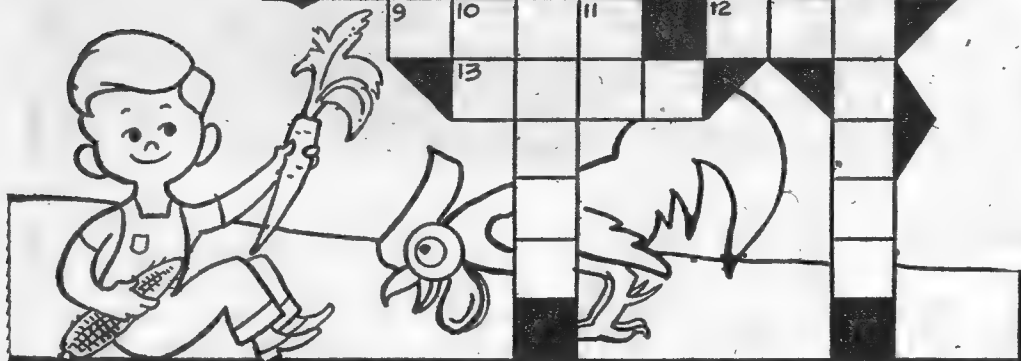
THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

0 · 1 · 2 · 3 · 4 · 5 · 6 · 7 · 8 · 9

JUNIOR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

A CROSS: 1, THE ANIMAL PICTURED HERE 2, A METAL 4, THIS BIRD REPEATS WORDS 7, A SINGLE UNIT 8, AN ADVERTISEMENT 9, HIGH 12, A BROWN COLOR 13, KING OF THE BEASTS

D OWN: 1, A BROAD SMILE 2, IN THE DIRECTION OF 3, ENSNARE 4, A BIRD HAVING A LARGE BILL 5, A RODENT LARGER THAN A MOUSE 6, A REDDISH COLORED BIRD 10, A BOY'S NAME 11, LOOK! BEHOLD!



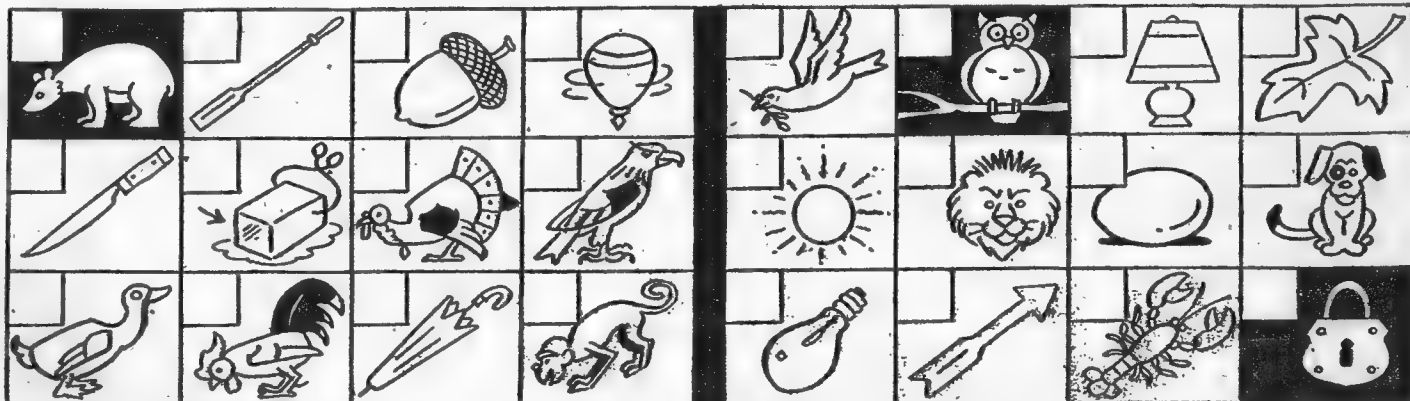
A CROSS: 1, GOAT 2, TIN 3, PARROT 7, ONE 8, AD 9, TALL 12, LION 13, DOWN: 1, GRIN 2, TO 3, NET 4, PELICAN 5, RAT 6, TANGER 10, AL 11, TO

JACK AND JILL HAVE SIX TOYS.

CAN YOU SPELL THE NAMES OF THE TOYS BY PRINTING THE INITIAL LETTER OF EACH PICTURE IN THE SMALL SQUARES ABOVE THEM?

READ ACROSS.

10-12-58

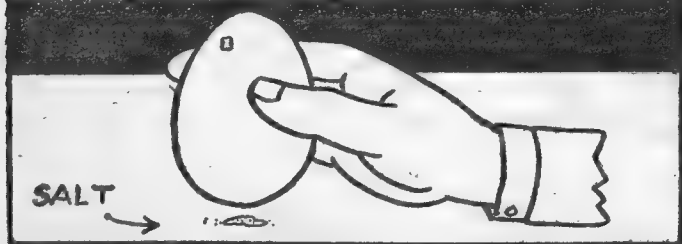


SOLUTION: THE TOYS READING ACROSS FROM THE TOP ARE BOAT, DOLL, KITE, SLED, DREAM AND BALL.

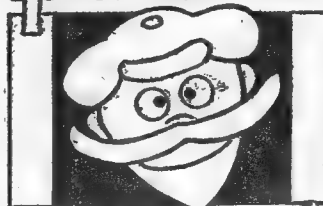
The Balancing Egg

PPLACE A SMALL PILE OF SALT ON A WHITE TABLE CLOTH WHEN NO ONE IS LOOKING... THEN QUICKLY SHOW YOUR FRIENDS THAT YOU CAN EASILY BALANCE THE MAGIC EGG (ON THE SALT).

AFTER YOU HAVE PERFORMED THE STUNT, REMOVE THE EGG WITH THE RIGHT THUMB AND FOREFINGER MAKING A SWEEPING MOTION LETTING THE LITTLE FINGER BRUSH AWAY THE SALT.

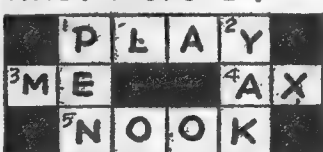


TOPSY-TURVY TWINS



TO TURN.

WHY IS A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE LIKE A NOISY DISPUTE?

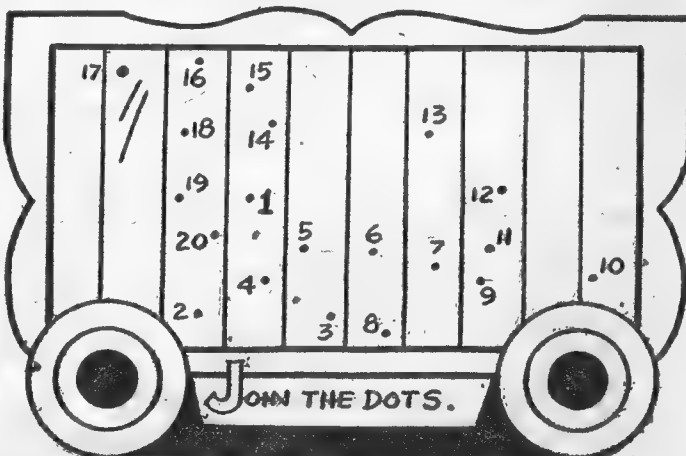


BECAUSE ONE WORD LEADS TO ANOTHER.

AVEHICLE, AN EXCLAMATION AND A PENCIL MARK SUGGEST MY NAME. WHAT IS IT?



ENILORAC SPELLED BACKWARDS.



JOIN THE DOTS.

HERE'S ONE FOR THE FAMILY TO TRY. THE PROBLEM IS TO TAKE THE ABOVE TEN NUMBERS AND MAKE UP AN EXAMPLE IN ADDITION CONTAINING TWO LINES OF THREE NUMBERS WHICH, WHEN ADDED, TOTAL A SUM OF FOUR FIGURES.

EACH NUMBER MUST BE USED JUST ONCE.



10-12-58

(Released by The Associated Newspapers.)

@NE CORRECT SOLUTION: 859 AND 743 WILL ADD TO 1602.

Machines up, labor down

THERE are only about two-thirds as many farm workers in Canada today as there were just twenty years ago.

In the switch to mechanization, the total of farm workers dropped from about 1,200,000 to just over 800,000, but the number of implements and tools in use increased correspondingly. Today, Canadian farmers own some 475,000 tractors, as well as other power machines totaling 2,000,000.

Hawksbeard control

HAWKSBEARD, an annual weed which thrives on uncultivated summerfallow can be most effectively controlled by cultural methods. One thorough cultivation will do a good job of eradicating the present growth, says W. Lobay, of the Department of Agriculture.

This annual weed is also very often prevalent along roadsides and abandoned places. In these cases it should be mowed down immediately to prevent reseeding. Unfortunately hawksbeard is resistant to 2,4-D and most other selective herbicides and hence spraying is not very effective. However, if roadsides and non-cropped fields are sprayed rates up to 16 ounces of 2,4-D acid (ester type) should be used.

Hawksbeard starts to bloom

about the middle of June and because of its yellow flowers is very conspicuous. Quite often it is confused with the more serious perennial, sow thistle, which has an extensive underground root system and does not bloom until much later in the season.

Roguing

ROGUING a seed crop should commence when the crop begins to head. A certain amount of cross pollination takes place at blooming time, therefore, other varieties, and off types should be removed early and definitely before the inspector arrives to inspect your crop.

Fertilizer benefits

SOME people have to see a thing before they'll believe it.

Apparently with this principle in mind, a series of field demonstrations have been established all across the prairies by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. to convince the so-far-unconvinced that fertilizers can pay off in their area.

There could hardly be a better time of year than now for farmers to investigate these practical demonstrations in their advance billing.

The Elephant Brand demonstration farms in Alberta belong

to Highland Stock Farms, Calgary; H. H. Schellenberger, Spruce Grove; L. L. Lanier, Lethbridge (Wilson Siding); T. Oldford, Red Deer; K. Brett, Dewberry; A. Kamps, Lacombe.

Saskatchewan farmers can pick their demonstration farm from the following: R. M. Tait, Meota; S. Riendeau, Viscount; A. Bergman, Waldheim; Purdy & Blacklaws, Tisdale; H. Zinkhan, Regina; W. Leith, Glamis; Thos. Kuryluk, Yorkton.

In Manitoba it's Rose Farms Ltd., Carroll; E. W. Sandercock, Morden; H. McRae, Selkirk; A. C. Stewart, Rapid City; R. J. Dewar, Dauphin.

Dr. Thomson honored

THE new biology building, under construction at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, will be known as "The W. P. Thompson Biology Building," the University announced today. The building is being named after retiring president Dr. W. P. Thompson, who founded the U. of S. biology department in 1913.

In 1954 the average Canadian factory worker could buy a mechanical refrigerator with the wages earned in 255 hours of work; in 1959 a larger and improved model could be bought with the pay cheque from 151 hours of work.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

NOTICE

In accordance with the Income Tax Act, this will advise our customers (including both members and non-members) as referred to in said Act, that in accordance with the terms and conditions, and within the times and limitations contained in the said Act, it is our intention to pay a dividend in proportion to the 1959-1960 patronage out of the revenue of the 1959-1960 taxation year, or out of such other funds as may be permitted by the said Act; and we hereby hold forth the prospect of the payment of patronage dividend to you accordingly.

The foregoing notice applies to grain delivered to this Company between August 1, 1959 and July 31, 1960.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

D. G. MILLER,

July 10, 1959 Secretary
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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tons and tons a day of small to 800-lb. rocks and never leave tractor seat! 8 models in world-wide use — 13 years field proved — front caster wheels insure true contour picking. Buyers from Canada find the new, improved 1959 Model 876 ideal for their needs. You may pick up at Plentywood or Billings, Montana, or we can ship.

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P.O. Box 632, Billings, Montana



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Has Done for You and Your Neighbors...

Since 1923, when Alberta farmers joined together to market their grain co-operatively, the Alberta Wheat Pool has:

- Worked ceaselessly and aggressively on behalf of its members, providing them with sound representation and strong leadership.
- Acquired grain handling facilities including 535 country elevators and 2 huge terminals with a combined capacity of over 50,000,000 bushels — all farmer-owned.
- Handled over 1 - 1/3 billion bushels of grain on a service-at-cost basis.
- Returned to members patronage dividends totalling over \$23 million.

- Maintained democratic farmer-control with elected delegates setting all major policies.
- Established a standard of grain handling service that has benefitted all Alberta farmers, whether Pool members or not.
- Entered the seed business — marketing the seed of growers and making high quality seed available to all farmers.

If you are not already a Pool patron, it will pay you to take full advantage of Pool elevator service this autumn.

Deliver ALL of Your Grain and Seed to the . . .

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

"A Farmers' Organization Working for Farm People"

LUCKY WINNERS

Below are the Winners in the **LAST—FARM and RANCH REVIEW CONTEST**

Read about the
NEW CONTEST
(On the Opposite Page)
STARTING TODAY!

First Prize — \$500.00

Mrs. Jas. Bolze, R.R. 2, Box 2065, Red Deer, Alta.

Second Prize — \$150.00

Maurice W. Postnikoff, Marcelin, Sask.

Third Prize — \$100.00

Mrs. T. C. Taylor, Box 120, Taylor, B.C.

Fourth Prize — \$25.00

Mrs. I. O. Johnson, Pierceland, Sask.

Fifth Prize — \$25.00

Mrs. Anna Killian, Box 225, Ryley, Alta.

Sixth Prize — \$25.00

Mrs. Einar Malmquist, Ft. Vermilion, Alta.

Two-time Winner.

Seventh Prize — \$25.00

Robt. Miller, R.R. 1, Bowden, Alta.

Eighth Prize — \$25.00

Albert Muthschall, Box 322, Lemberg, Sask.

Ninth Prize — \$25.00

Mrs. Agda Nelson, Box 104, Vulcan, Alta.

Tenth Prize — \$25.00

Mrs. Sam F. Hartt, R.R. 1, West Summerland, B.C.

Eleventh Prize — \$25.00

Geo. E. Hogarth, Coleville, Sask.

Twelfth Prize — \$25.00

Mrs. Tillie Grenkie, Winfield, Alta.

Thirteenth Prize — \$25.00

Mrs. E. Belton, Box 188, Star City, Sask.

Dry whole milk

THE dairy industry is inching closer to a target they have aimed at for a long time. The University of Wisconsin has produced experimentally a dry whole milk. Naturally, in its dry state it keeps well, and when simply mixed with water it produces a good glass of "fresh" milk. One of the sticky problems to be overcome is that of maintaining the full and true flavor of fresh milk.

Weather cycle

ALTHOUGH weather forecasts are becoming more dependable each year, the best forecast for long-range farm planning is a record of what has happened in the past.

At Swift Current Experimental Farm, some 70 years' records show the annual precipitation to be nearly 15 inches. This moisture can be expected despite the fact that the district is semi-arid, i.e., rainfall fluctuates widely from the average so that complete crop failures occur some years.

Past records also tell something of the frequency and extent of wet and dry periods. In 2 years out of 3 one might expect the annual rainfall to be within the range 11.5 to 18.5 inches. Only in one-third of the years will it be either less than 11.5 inches or greater than 18.5 inches.

On pruning

MANY home owners will be thinking seriously of cutting off their trees and shrubs. These so-called methods of pruning simply bear out a statement made some two hundred years ago by a famous French gardener. He said, "Everybody cuts, but few prune." Most trees and shrubs must be pruned and thinned out occasionally. It is to help those interested in doing the job correctly that some of the experiences gained at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm are described below.

Generally, pruning consists of removing a portion of a plant for the purpose of obtaining a grace, balance, or proper height, or to open up the plant so that light and air can get into the centre to produce healthy wood and flower buds. Two important factors in pruning are: (1) the way in which it is done; and (2) the time it is done. The first simply means that the pruning cut is made clean and smooth and close to the remaining branch, thus leaving no stub through which decay and disease can gain an entrance. The time factor is important. Most pruning is done during the late winter and early spring because at that time vigorous buds are starting to swell and are identified more easily. On smaller branches a cut is always made immediately above a vigorous bud so as to aid rapid healing of the wound.

Some trees require less pruning than others. Spruce trees require practically no pruning apart from the removal of double tops. Except under unusual conditions or to satisfy personal fancy, the lower branches of spruce trees should not be cut off. However, elms should receive fairly severe annual pruning if poor crotches and top-heavy limbs are to be avoided. This habit of growth of the elm is well known. It is a condition with which one must learn to deal.

With a view to developing smooth trunks free from unsightly branches, unhealed wounds and dead stubs, pruning of ash, maple, poplar and elm and similar kinds should begin when the trees are saplings instead of waiting until they are so large that they can be modified only by mutilation which leaves unsightly stubs and ruined trees.

Species of shrubs such as roses which flower during the summer or autumn and which at the same time are making vigorous vegetative growth should be pruned during the dormant season only. Others, such as lilacs, which flower in the spring before starting vegetative growth should be pruned as soon as flowering has ceased. In that case, the branches pruned are those formed the preceding year.

These are merely general rules for pruning. Those who know plants and study their habits of growth will prune cautiously and note the results. It is better not to prune if in doubt.

"Minimum tillage"

THE "cost-price squeeze" has caused a growing consciousness of the need to examine all farm operations from the standpoint of their effect on net farm income. The term "minimum tillage" is often used to refer to the amount of tillage required during the summer-fallow year to obtain maximum net returns from succeeding crops. The amount of tillage required will vary depending on the kind and number of weeds present and the volume of growth induced by the amount of rainfall during the summer-fallow year, the type of soil, and the crop rotation. Yields of succeeding crops increase as the amount of tillage increases, however a limit is soon reached beyond which additional tillage is not economical.

Experiments, at the Brandon Experimental Farm, designed to determine minimum tillage requirements, indicate that there is need for a re-appraisal of the presently held conception of the amount of tillage required to maintain a satisfactory summerfallow in the Brandon district. Since it costs from one-half to one bushel of wheat per acre to perform a single tillage operation, it is wise to ask "is this trip necessary?" before undertaking each tillage operation.

NEW CONTEST **STARTS TODAY!**

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or One of the
Many other

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IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

All you have to do to qualify is correctly answer the question at the bottom of this page, and mail it along with the \$1.00 payment and signature of a new subscriber living in Western Canada to the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Box 620, Calgary, Alta.

He in turn will receive in the mail a copy of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW every month FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS. THIS SPECIAL FARM RATE MAKES IT EASY TO GET ENTRIES.

All answers mailed to Box 620, Calgary, by the end of DECEMBER will be placed in a churn. Under the supervision of the Company's Auditors, the first correct answer drawn will receive the big cash prize of \$500.00. This will be followed by the drawing of 12 OTHER WINNERS.

Winners' names will be published in the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW and at the same time, the prize money will be promptly mailed.

REMEMBER . . . You cannot qualify by sending in your own subscription. Your entry will be disqualified if you send in a "gift" subscription or sign the order form for the subscriber.

— *ENTER OFTEN* —

Each new subscription or renewal entitles you to send another entry to the Contest. List extra entries on a separate sheet, but be sure to answer question.

Remit the subscriber's payment by postal note, money order, or by cash along with his signature and address direct to FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Box 620, Calgary, Alta.

QUESTION: WHICH IS CANADA'S CAPITAL CITY ?

MY ANSWER :

MY NAME AND ADDRESS :

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for a full TEN YEARS' subscription to THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, which I have sold to :—

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BALING TWINE AS LOW AS \$6.90. Binder Twine, \$8.75. Write for Prices and Details. All Fully Guaranteed. Bethel-Rennie, 735 Wall, Winnipeg.

BALING WIRE TO FIT ALL BALERS, \$12.25 100 lbs. Specify make baler. Bale Ties, 250 bundle, \$6.25. Barbed Wire, 75-lb., 80-rod spool, \$10.45. All guaranteed. Bethel-Rennie, 735 Wall, Winnipeg.

CUCUMBERS, 100 lbs., \$5. All kinds of vegetables. H. Kerber, Box 51, Coalhurst, Alta.

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Caution urged with spray

EXCESSIVE use of the new grasshopper spray, Diel-drin, will destroy wildlife, E. L. Paynter, director of the wildlife branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources, warned in a statement. He urged farmers not to exceed the recommended dosage of one ounce per acre.

Mr. Paynter reported that tests made in the United States have shown the new insecticide to be 20 times as toxic to some species of wildlife as D.D.T. When spread in heavy doses for control of fire ants, as was done in some cases in the Southern States, all birds were killed as well as animals, including rabbits.

The director of wildlife pointed out that the department of agriculture is recommending a very light spray of one ounce per acre. "It is most essential that the solution be made no stronger and that care be taken not to overlap in sizeable areas," he said.

Mr. Paynter said that, on the basis of American studies, spraying at the recommended rate will probably not harm adult game birds but may result in a lower fertility rate in eggs and a high mortality rate in young birds.

"Grasshopper control to protect crops is absolutely essential," Mr. Paynter said, "but we must also realize that some of these control measures can affect other forms of life."

Pole barns for turkeys

POLE barns are a comparatively recent innovation for the rearing of market turkeys. They consist primarily of a wide roof supported by treated poles set in the ground. They are usually provided with a wide overhang on the sides to prevent rain from driving in and spoiling the litter. End panels are removable so that they may be cleaned by the use of a tractor fork. A common practice is to place the feeder and waterer on the sides so that they may be filled from the outside. Where this system is practiced a width of 40 feet is recommended. Some operators prefer to build them wider and place the feeders on the inside. In this case, the feeders are filled from a powered feed wagon which is driven through the building. In areas where native poles are available and where local low-cost lumber is available these pole sheds can be built very economically.

Grasses without flowers

GRASSES which do not flower have been developed at the Welsh Plant Breeding Station at Aberystwyth. The point to be decided now is whether their production is economic.

Grasses without flower are all leaves and no stem; they contain more protein and less fibre and are more digestible and palatable. They are produced from very late-flowering strains adapted to northern climates, which fail to flower when brought south.

Thus, it appears at this stage, seed to produce grass which would not flower in the south of England could be grown in the north of Scotland, while that from the north of England would have to be produced further north still, in northern Norway or Sweden, for instance.

This suggests that flowerless grass seed grown in Canada may find a large market in the warmer southern United States.

Disease takes heavy toll

A RECENT article says that diseases affecting animals cost American livestock owners more than 2 billion dollars each year. This averages out to more than 11 dollars for each man, woman and child in the country. About 10 per cent of all farm animals die annually as the result of disease or parasitism.

Barnyard beauties

"FARMING sure ain't what it used to be!"

A British firm, called the Relief Milking Service, makes a business of hiring out relief milking staff, and it sends out its milkmaids all slicked up in a fancy walking-out uniform. It looks something like the uniform of an air hostess, and is described as "donkey brown, with pale blue shirts and brown ties."

Solution To Crossword Puzzle

LARVA	COASTS	CORAL	OLAF
ARIES	ARTURO	ERASE	MALA
STARS	TALIT	LITER	ARID
SE SU	SLANG	LET	DRIVE
OL ERA	SAGAS	LAPSE	NED
TSETSE	PELEE	NIATA	
ABE	STUNT	READS	CRESTS
PORT	SNEAD	CLIMB	ASSETS
AREAS	SAMOS	STALL	TO AA
RETAIL	SEDAN	SLEEP	RAIL
TRESTLE	SOFAS	LEVANTINE	
KAMA	SEDER	DELE	
SCREAMING	SITES	ELAPSED	
POOL	ARTEL	ROGER	STATER
AP ES	SENIOR	NAVAL	HARRY
REACTS	SUGAR	LEVER	RAIA
DETAIL	SERES	RETIA	FED
SILAS	SENTA	STOLAE	
ASS	ROPED	ROAMS	STAR BF
CHEWS	NEE	RIOS	BE IL
RATE	OPINE	IT LAR	ANILE
IDEA	PULSE	BEHAVE	MANGE
DEER	TREES	ADORED	ASSET

Toxic water

WATER must not be over-looked as a source of sickness, advises Alberta's Veterinary Services, since the disease is not always of bacterial, viral, fungal or parasitic origin. The main chemicals which, in excess, cause water to become toxic are Epsom salts, ordinary salt (sodium chloride), Glauber's salts, nitrates, iron and sodium carbonate or a combination of these. Under certain conditions algae can also be added to this list. A high nitrate level in water is often caused by manure seeping into the well.

Symptoms in livestock suffering from toxic water vary from a general unthriftiness to convulsions and death. In poultry a high sodium content causes a watery condition under the skin of the breast which will be followed by death unless a supply of good water is provided immediately.

Analysis of a case in 1959, after several animals had died from nitrate poisoning, showed the well water contained an excessive amount of nitrates and that there was also an excess of this salt in the green feed. In another case two of the cattle had died, three were suffering from blindness and severe diarrhea and many were staggering. Here the analysis showed the Epsom and Glauber's salt content of the water to be over 2 per cent. Of the five wells on the farm the water was only good from two. Analysis, on a farm where cattle were affected, showed that the water contained 1,146 grains of the same two salts per gallon plus 116 grains of ordinary salt. The maximum tolerance is approximately 100 grains of Glauber's and Epsom salts per gallon and only 50 of sodium chloride.

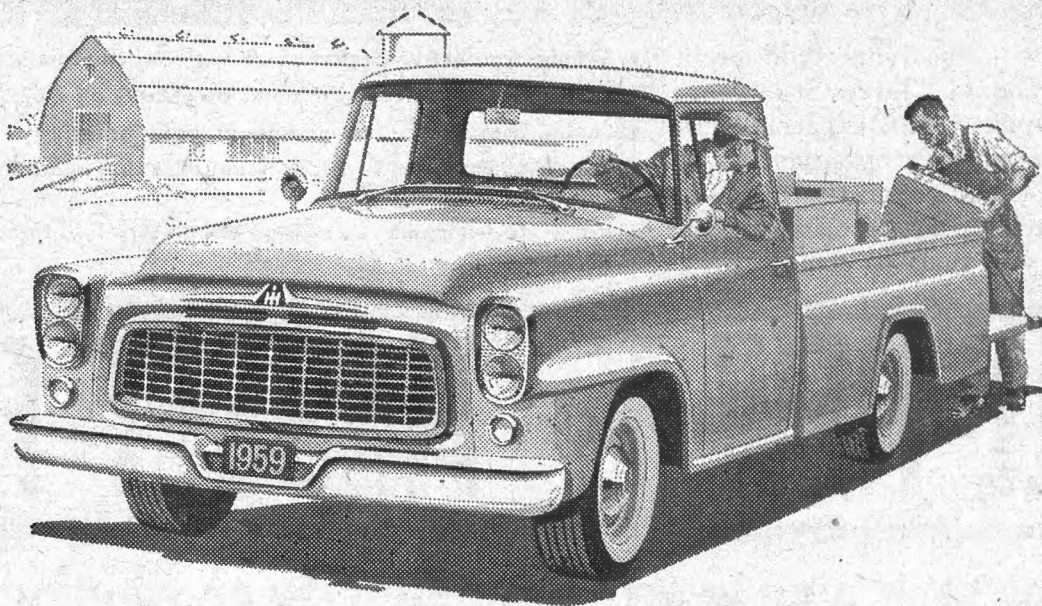
Toxic water is more prevalent than many people realize. Every year, in an effort to determine the cause of sickness in livestock and poultry, many samples are submitted by veterinarians to the Veterinary Laboratories for analysis.

Irrigating with manure

ACCORDING to the Dairy Digest, British researchers have designed a machine which spreads chopped-up and watered-down manure by a pipeline. The tractor-driven machine is said to be able to pump manure for distances up to a mile.

A concrete tank is used to collect the manure with farmyard drainage. An agitator paddle is used after water is added. Long straw is chopped by a mixer-cutter so that the straw and liquid can pass through a piston pump. The manure is distributed with irrigation pipelines and showered over an acre of land at the delivery end.

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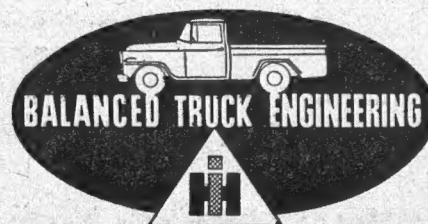
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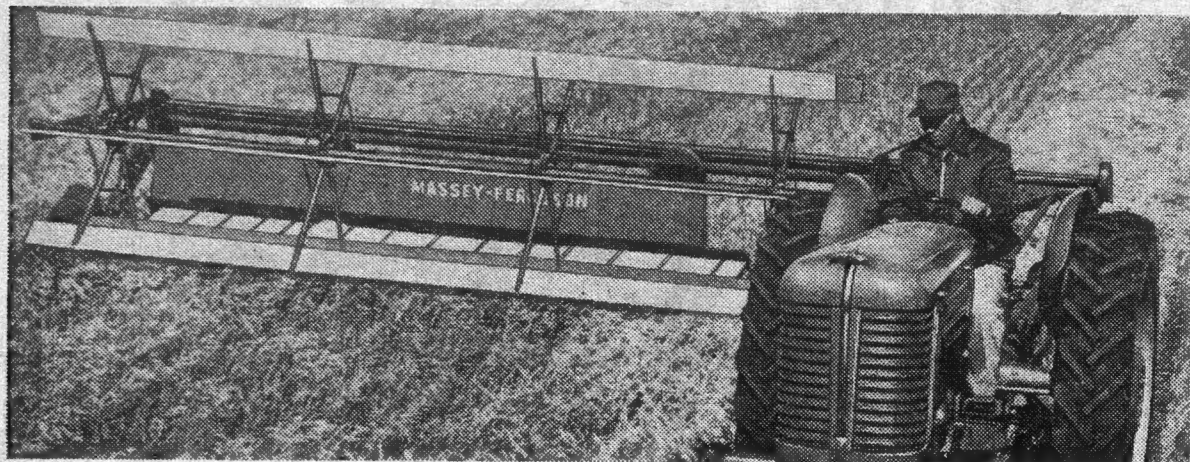
is the key to dependable truck performance

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Above: The "730" Diesel Standard with Surflex Disk Tiller

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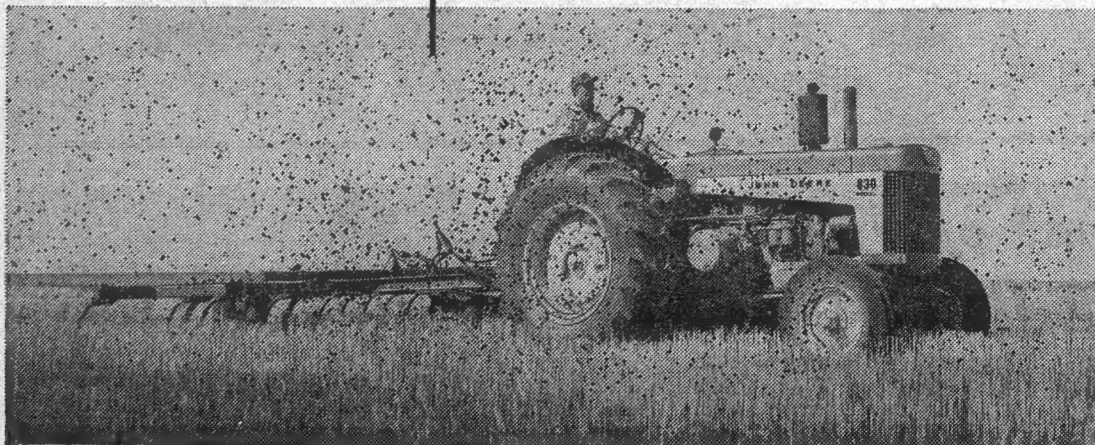
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